



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Takeshita Expected To Meet Bush on 23 February *OW1502045789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 15 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Wednesday he expects to meet with U.S. President George Bush on February 23, the day before the state funeral for Emperor Hirohito.

But Takeshita, talking with reporters briefly at the Diet, said the schedule was not yet set.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry official said Takeshita and Bush will meet in the afternoon of February 23, their second meeting in 3 weeks.

Takeshita met Bush at the White House on February 2 during the prime minister's week-long visit to the United States.

During Bush's stay in Tokyo on February 23 and 25, he is expected to hold a series of bilateral talks with leaders attending the funeral for the Japanese emperor, who died on January 7 after a 62-year reign.

No Set Agenda Planned

*OW1502104289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—Later in the day, a top-level Foreign Ministry official said that Tokyo and Washington would not set a specific agenda for the Japan-U.S. summit to be held on February 23.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, speculated, however, that Takeshita and Bush would exchange views on China and South Korea, where the U.S. President is scheduled to visit after a three-day stay in Tokyo starting February 23.

The two leaders may also discuss Sino-Soviet relations and the Middle East problem, the official added.

Bush will reportedly meet King Husayn of Jordan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, who will also be in Tokyo to attend the February 24 state funeral for Emperor Hirohito.

Source Predicts Uno-Baker Talks on FSX

*OW1502030989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Washington, Feb. 14 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Japan's Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno will discuss the planned joint development of Japan's next-generation fighter plane, the FSX, in Tokyo later this month, a senior Japanese diplomat here said Tuesday.

The diplomat said the Bush administration was unlikely to make a decision on whether to proceed with the plan before the meeting, which is scheduled to take place during President George Bush's trip to Japan to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito February 24.

"It's a matter within the U.S. Government," he said of the project which has developed into a new source of tension between the two countries.

U.S. Government agencies will hold an interagency meeting on the issue Wednesday, after a similar meeting last Friday failed to settle the interagency squabble.

The project calls for the two countries to join forces to produce an updated version of General Dynamics' F-16 fighter aircraft.

Irritated by the internal dispute within the U.S. Administration and calls by some U.S. legislators for a review of the deal, some Japanese lawmakers have demanded that Japan scrap the deal and independently develop its own plane.

The U.S. State Department is required to notify Congress of the FSX agreement, and the deal will take effect within 30 days of that time unless Congress objects.

The Japanese diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Japanese Government expects the deal to go through by the end of March, so that Japanese funding for the FSX project can be made as scheduled.

Apart from the issue of technological transfer to Japan, the FSX issue is viewed by some government officials and legislators in the U.S. as a litmus test of Japan's resolve to reduce its trade deficit with the U.S.

Uno and Baker discussed the subject at the time of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's visit here earlier this month.

Space Technology Symposium Opens in Nagoya

*OW1402062589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT
14 Feb 89*

[Text] Nagoya, Feb. 14 KYODO—Some 460 aerospace experts from seven nations began three days of discussions here Tuesday on research and development regarding a hypersonic plane, a space station and shuttles, and space medicine.

The scientists and engineers, from Austria, Belgium, Britain, India, Japan, the United States and West Germany, are exchanging information on their respective research efforts and fields of endeavor at a symposium entitled "International Aerospace Symposium Nagoya'89," in this central Japan city, conference organizers said.

On Tuesday, Daniel M. Herman, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)'s senior engineer in charge of space station development, reported on NASA's space station projects, while Jean Aret, head of international affairs of the European Space Agency (ESA), introduced Europe's space station projects, the organizers said.

Under a trilateral space development project among Japan, the U.S. and Europe, Japanese and European researchers plan to conduct divergent experiments aboard separate modules allocated to them on the space station to be launched by NASA.

Japanese researchers will report on a project to launch and use Japan's own unmanned space shuttle to transport materials back and forth between the earth and the space station.

The Japanese program calls for applying its H-2 rocket technology to the planned space shuttle. Japan's National Space Development Agency (NASDA) is currently pressing ahead with a project to develop powerful H-2 rockets capable of sending a 2-ton satellite or other payload into a geostationary orbit.

The researchers from Japan, the U.S. and West Germany will also report on their respective projects to develop superfast commercial aircraft, such as the U.S.-proposed "Orient Express" project, the organizers said.

The U.S. project calls for developing a plane capable of cutting the flying time between New York and Tokyo to two to three hours from the current 13.

Japan recently surprised the world's aerospace industry by disclosing a plan to develop a passenger plane that would be able to fly between Tokyo and New York in three to five hours.

West Germany is pressing ahead with its own plan to develop a "space plane" similar to the American space shuttle that can fly both in the atmosphere and in space, the organizers said.

Other research fields slated to be discussed at the conference include medical science needed for astronauts working in space, the organizers added.

FRG Envoy Urges Government To Open Markets
*OW1502102989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—West Germany's ambassador to Japan urged Japan Wednesday to open its markets wider to imports from the European Community (EC).

Ambassador Hans-Joachim Hallier said in a lecture here that Japan should try to remove various tariff and nontariff barriers in order to increase imports from the EC. Such action would be in line with the EC's efforts to keep its doors open to imports and abolish protectionism.

Furthermore, Japan should allow more firms from the EC to establish joint ventures in Japan, Hallier said. He pointed out some 23 percent of the EC's gross national product (GNP) is produced outside the EC area, while Japan produces only 10.5 percent of its GNP outside the nation.

Japan also should diversify exports to the EC as some industries in the EC have been damaged by Japan's intensive exports in such specific product categories as cameras and home electric appliances, Hallier said.

Referring to the EC's projected market integration in 1992, Hallier said it would benefit not only EC nations but also non-EC economies as the community hopes to maintain free trade policy despite its growing trade deficit.

Hallier said the plan to establish an EC central bank is not a contentious issue. But integrating tax systems in the 12 EC member countries, which differ greatly from nation to nation, should be planned soon in order to realize the integration smoothly, he said.

Industrial Cooperation Talks Held With Greece
*OW1302114189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT
13 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO—Japan and Greece on Monday held working-level talks here to promote bilateral trade, mutual investment and joint research and development (R and D), officials of the Ministry Of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The talks, the first of their kind, reviewed the economic standing of both countries, two-way trade and investment, and will continue to be held on an annual basis, the officials said.

The Greek delegation, headed by Deputy Minister of National Economy Yannis Papantoniou, asked Japanese companies to increase investment in Greece to activate bilateral industrial cooperation.

There are only four cases of Japanese investment in Greece, compared to 338 in the 12-nation European Community (EC), they said.

The delegation will make the request at a business gathering sponsored by the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Tuesday, they said. Greece joined the EC in 1981.

Japan exported goods worth 446 million U.S. dollars to Greece in 1987, while importing 69 million dollars worth. The major export items from Greece were food-stuffs, they said.

Shigeru Muraoka, deputy minister for MITI's international affairs, represented the Japanese side.

Four People Connected With Recruit Arrested
*OW1302120389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT
13 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO—Prosecutors Monday arrested four people in connection with the Recruit Cosmos insider stock trading scandal and conducted searches in several places for evidence.

Arrested were former Recruit Co. Chairman Hiromasa Ezoe, 52, and Hiroshi Kobayashi, 43, vice president of First Finance Co. which is affiliated with the information business giant.

Ei Shikiba, 54, and Hisahiko Hasegawa, 56, both former directors of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) were also taken into custody.

Prosecutors said Ezoe and Kobayashi gave unlisted stocks of Recruit Cosmos Co., Recruit's real estate subsidiary, to the two NTT officials to promote circuit resale business.

Recruit started in the resale business in July 1985 by borrowing high-speed digital circuits from NTT.

Prosecutors said Shikiba fully supported Recruit in its new business and received unlisted Recruit Cosmos stocks in September 1986 just before they were placed on the open market, enabling him to earn huge profits.

Hasegawa also received such stocks for his contribution to the promotion of Recruit's new business, the prosecutors said.

Ezoe and Kobayashi were arrested on bribe charges, while Shikiba and Hasegawa were taken into custody on charges of taking bribes.

Asked to make a comment by a group of reporters at the prime minister's official residence, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita merely said he hopes for proper and strict investigations into the scandal.

"I cannot make further comment," said Takeshita, whose secretary is also implicated in the scandal.

Political analysts said the prosecutor's action Monday is another heavy blow to the Takeshita administration which is now going all out to have the Fiscal 1989 state budget approved by the current regular Diet session.

The first setback came Sunday when a Liberal Democratic Party candidate was defeated by a Japan Socialist Party candidate by a wide margin in a House of Councillors by-election in Fukuoka Prefecture.

DSP Chairman Decides Not To Seek Reelection
*OW1402114989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT
14 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita responded to criticism Tuesday about the damage done to public trust and institutions by the Recruit Cosmos insider stock trading scandal by pledging to work to restore public confidence in politics.

Takeshita made the remark at a plenary session of the House of Representatives in responding to questions from Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] Chairman Saburo Tsukamoto.

The DSP leader told legislators he had decided not to seek reelection at a party convention on February 22 because, through an aide, he was involved in the purchase of unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co., a real estate subsidiary of the information conglomerate Recruit Co.

Tsukamoto apologized to party members and the people for arousing public distrust in politics as a result of the case.

However the DSP chairman said a favor was never solicited by Recruit and that he used profits from the sale of his Recruit stock for party political activities.

Tsukamoto has admitted purchasing 5,000 shares of Recruit Cosmos in the fall of 1986, before the stock was publicly listed. He earned a profit of some 10 million yen by selling the shares after the stock began trading on the over-the-counter market.

Tsukamoto said, "I feel ashamed of my lack of thoughtfulness by involving myself in the case. I consider that a mistake."

The DSP leader said, "Prime Minister, you, as a person involved in the scandal, must be enduring cold looks from the public toward you."

A secretary and a relative of Takeshita were also purchasers of Recruit Cosmos shares. Tsukamoto asked Takeshita how he would take responsibility over the case.

Takeshita replied that he admired Tsukamoto for his decision and that he was worried the scandal would lead to distrust in politics among the people.

The prime minister said it is his duty to start political reform.

Hayashi To Head Political Reform Panel

OW1302050289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0414 GMT
13 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO—Shuzo Hayashi, former director of the cabinet Legislative Bureau, was picked Monday as chairman of a private advisory panel to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on political reform, government officials said.

The appointment was made a day after the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which Takeshita leads as president, suffered a defeat in a House of Councillors by-election in Fukuoka Prefecture.

Takeshita told a meeting of his private advisers at his official residence Monday that his administration's largest task is to carry out political reform. All the 12 panel members attended the meeting.

The prime minister created the private advisory council following the eruption last summer of the Recruit scandal involving politicians, their aides and relatives, bureaucrats, business leaders and journalists.

The officials quoted Takeshita as telling the meeting that he "seriously accepted" the results of the by-election, in which a Japan Socialist Party candidate won by a large majority.

Finance Minister Says Consumption Tax on Schedule

OW1402034689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0230 GMT
14 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 14 KYODO—Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama denied a rumor Tuesday that the government will defer the introduction of the planned consumption tax for one year to 1990 in view of the defeat the ruling Liberal Democratic Party suffered in a by-election for the upper house of the Diet.

His denial came at a regular press conference in the Diet two days after Sunday's by-election in which a Japan Socialist Party candidate, who campaigned on a platform of opposing the tax and on the ethical issues raised by the Recruit Cosmos stock trading scandal, defeated an LDP candidate by a large vote margin.

The finance minister renewed his pledge to press ahead with the introduction of the sweeping 3 percent tax amid allegations by opponents that the government is considering raising the tax rate later on the strength of its commanding majority in both houses of the Diet.

"We (the Liberal Democratic Party) will introduce the tax just as had been planned," he said. The tax is to be levied on most goods and services effective from April 1.

Murayama stressed the need to head off inflation by clamping down on excessive commodity price hikes by manufacturers and retailers which critics say will likely raise the prices of their products by more than the 3 percent provided for in the newly enacted consumption tax law.

Opposition parties and many economists have alleged that makers, wholesalers and retailers will engage in "price gouging" by taking advantage of the mechanism of the new tax imposed on every stage of distribution.

Murayama said, "We need to crack down on price gouging."

His remarks correspond with repeated warnings by Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita that the new consumption tax will cause a flare-up of inflation and threaten economic growth unless the government prevents excessive commodity price raises.

Murayama also said that whether the new tax will lead to a revival of inflation also depends on the degree of wage increases resulting from this spring's "shunto" nationwide labor-management wage negotiations.

The minister said Japanese workers should increase their productivity before demanding future wage increases.

He also stressed the need to further activate the cycle of increased labor productivity increases, higher wage and greater capital spending by business corporations.

Government Sets Beef Quota for First Half '89

OW1502080389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0608 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—The government on Wednesday set the beef import quota for the first half of Fiscal 1989 at 179,500 tons, slightly over the usual quota for the 6-month period in view of strong beef demand, officials said.

Under the decision made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the April-September total is broken down into 167,000 tons for general consumption and 12,500 tons for special outlets, such as hotels and restaurants.

Japan has agreed to import 334,000 tons of beef from the United States and Australia in Fiscal 1989 starting in April.

Ministry Plans No Deficit Bond Issue

OW1502105889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1016 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 15 KYODO—The Finance Ministry submitted to the Diet Wednesday a medium-term outlook for the government's fiscal reconstruction program, projecting no deficit-covering bond issues in fiscal 1990.

The report said the government would be able to halt deficit-covering national bonds in Fiscal 1990 if the growth in expenditure on the general account is held to about 3 percent.

The report also said the government would continue the financial reconstruction program thereafter, trying to trim expenditure on servicing outstanding national bonds.

It predicted the taxpayers' burden in Fiscal 1989 would increase to 38.8 percent from 38.5 percent in fiscal 1988 despite substantial tax cuts because of increasing payments for social security.

The report estimated that government expenditure in fiscal 1990 will exceed its revenues by 3.87 trillion yen because 2.72 trillion yen will be transferred from the general account to the national bond liquidation fund to service outstanding bonds.

If the fund transfer is to be halted, the shortfall will decrease to 1.155 trillion yen, the ministry said.

The Finance Ministry also set the growth of expenditure in 1990 at 6.5 percent.

If the growth rate is to be held down to 3 percent, no national deficit bond issue will be required in the year, the ministry said.

The ministry also anticipated a continuous natural growth in tax revenues over the next few years.

The ministry's report stressed the need for the government to reduce borrowings from taxpayers even after the fiscal reconstruction program has been achieved.

Outstanding national bonds exceed 140 trillion yen.

Merchandise Trade Surplus Grows 5.5 Percent
*OW1302122189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT
13 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO—Japan's merchandise trade surplus grew 5.5 percent in January from a year earlier to 3,245.2 million dollars on a customs clearance basis, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Monday.

The surplus marked a year-on-year rise for the fifth consecutive month, ministry officials said.

Exports jumped 11.5 percent to 19,316 million dollars on a free-on-board (FOB) basis while imports on a cost, insurance and freight (CIF) basis grew 12.7 percent to 16,071 million dollars.

Trade surplus with the United States remained almost unchanged at 2,974 million dollars, compared with 2,976 million dollars a year earlier.

Trade surplus with the European Community (EC) decreased to 1,637 million dollars from 1,817 million dollars, while that with Southeast Asian countries strongly rose to 547 million dollars from 312 million dollars.

By are [as received], exports to the U.S. rose 11.1 percent to 6,497.8 million dollars, while imports by Japan increased 22.4 percent to 3,523.8 million dollars, bringing Japan's surplus to 2,974 million dollars.

Exports to the EC rose 6.4 percent to 3,661.5 million dollars, with imports increasing 24.4 percent to 2,024.3 million dollars. Exports to the Southeast Asian countries rose 16.1 percent while imports were up 11.2 percent.

By item, auto exports rose 7.8 percent to 4,054.0 million dollars. Exports of semiconductors, boosted by integrated circuits, climbed 40.4 percent to 1,034.5 million dollars.

Exports of power engines rose 51.9 percent.

As for imports, most items, notably manufactured goods, continued to rise.

Imports of textiles, mainly from the Southeast Asian countries, rose 29.5 percent.

Gold imports doubled to 336.8 million dollars in January due mainly to sharp declines in the price, officials said.

However, imports of crude oil decreased 18.1 percent from a year earlier in January due to the decline in prices, although volume jumped 12.3 percent, officials said.

Labor Unions Submit Demands for Wage Hikes
*OW1302050689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0420 GMT
13 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO—Three major labor unions of the Japan Federation of Iron and Steel Workers' Unions on Monday submitted demands for wage hikes and shorter working hours in this year's spring labor offensive.

Basing their model on a 35 year-old worker employed for 17 years, they asked their companies for a 12,100 yen a month or 4.84 percent wage raise and a shortening of working hours by increasing the number of days off by three to four days a year.

The federation, which usually sets the trend for the annual spring wage offensive, submitted its demands the first among major private-sector unions this year, about three weeks earlier than usual.

The three unions which submitted their requests Monday were the labor unions of Nippon Kokan K.K., Kobe Steel Ltd., and Kawasaki Steel Corp.

The unions of Nippon Steel Corp. and Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. will submit their demands Wednesday.

The General Federation of Private Railway Workers' Union of Japan, the Confederation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions, and the Japanese Federation of Electrical Machine Workers' Unions will also submit demands to their respective branches between later February and early March.

Curbing Wage Hikes Urged

OW1302055389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0457 GMT
13 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 13 KYODO—The chairman of the Japan Federation of Employers' Association, urged Monday that wage hikes be held down as much as possible in the upcoming spring labor offensive, according to officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The call by Eiji Suzuki was made during talks between representatives of the association and the ministry. The meeting was one of a series that MITI Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka has been conducting with representatives of influential industry groups since mid-January.

Suzuki was quoted as saying that the nominal growth of wage raises should level off and the gap between consumer prices of commodities in Japan and overseas and housing costs should be reduced.

Suzuki did not mention a specific figure for wage hikes, but the association usually advocates a limit of 2-3 percent on such increases, the officials said.

He also said the ministry should take appropriate measures to streamline the Japanese distribution system in order to reduce consumer prices, they said.

He was quoted as saying the association will launch a study on how to resolve regional disparity in employment.

Mongolia

Batmonh, Rogachev Discuss Troop Withdrawal
OW1402140689 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] On Monday, Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh received the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union Mr Rogachev, currently on a working visit to Mongolia. The two men considered a number of key international issues and the questions of Mongolia-Soviet relations. The sides pointed to the existence of

non-exploitation [as heard] in the Mongolia-Soviet economic cooperation and underlined the importance of enhancing the efficiency and perfecting the foreign affairs mechanism of this cooperation.

The Soviet minister informed Batmonh of the new moves undertaken by the Soviet Union at normalizing the global political climate, deepening the process of detente, and settling regional conflicts. During the exchange of views on the problems of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, particular attention was given to the development of relations of the Soviet Union with the People's Republic of China and other countries in the continent, the prospects of resolving the Kampuchea problem, and settling the situation around Afghanistan.

Mongolian leader underlined that the overall normalization of international situation, consolidation of trust and mutual understanding between East and West, and the positive (?shifts) for settling regional conflicts are a direct outcome of the new political thinking which increasingly sets itself in international relations.

Batmonh gave a high appraisal of the new large-scale peace initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev at the 43d UN General Assembly session. The Mongolian leader voiced satisfaction over the understanding reached for holding a Soviet-Chinese summit meeting. The normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China meets the interests not only of those two countries, but also the cause of peace and security in Asia and the entire world. Mongolia hails the continuation of the dialogue between the Khmer sides and the readiness of the Soviet Union and China, expressed jointly, to facilitate the soonest and just solution of the Kampuchean problem.

Regarding Afghanistan, the Mongolian leader said that a peaceful settlement of situation around that country is not merely a total withdrawal of Soviet troops, but vitally important now that the other signatories of the Geneva Accord render all possible contribution to establishment of peace and tranquillity on the Afghan land and to the insurance of Afghanistan's status as an independent, nonaligned, and neutral state.

During the meeting it was underlined that the new decision of the Governments of Mongolia and the Soviet Union on withdrawal of significant part of Soviet troops from the Mongolian territory mirrors their sincere strivings to facilitate through practical deeds the process of changes in Asia. [Words indistinct] to contribute to strengthening peace, trust, and mutual understanding among nations in the region.

MONTSAME Reviews Normalization of PRC Ties
OW1502075689 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 10 Feb 89

[Text] The new thinking in international policy leads to the normalization of Sino-Mongolian relations. This is

evident, in particular, by the development of border trade between the two neighbors in Asia, writes the correspondent of the Mongolian news agency MONT-SAME.

Border trade with the People's Republic of China began in Mongolia's East Gobi Province, which has a 600-km-long common border with China. Moreover, the Beijing-Ulaanbaatar-Moscow international railway line runs through the territory of this province.

East Gobi Province delivers to China men's and women's clothing, hats, scrap metal, waste paper, etc, and, in exchange, takes from China (cellulose clothing), footwear, perfume, and other light industrial items. Now, East Gobi Province plans to acquire from China power generators, specifically, wind generators.

Deputy chief of the province Mijid told the MONT-SAME reporters that some of the old instructions regulating Mongolian-Chinese ties must now be revised in view of the bettering bilateral relations. [Words indistinct] the difficulties are connected with filling out of various documents, the question of transporting freight, and the price ceiling on different items.

Mijid underlined that the province must be given the authority to handle this questions all on its own.

North Korea

MAC Member Protests Ship Infiltration SK1502110989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA, —Maj. Gen. Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], sent a protest message to the senior member of the U.S. side today in connection with the infiltration of a combatant ship of the South Korean puppet Army into the territorial waters of our side southwest of the Changsan Cape in the West Sea of Korea at around 13:40 today.

Terming this a grave military provocation that may result in a conflict in the sea between the two sides, he stressed:

We cannot but pay serious attention to the fact that this incident recurred today although our side had lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against its infiltration into our waters at the 446th MAC meeting held on February 13.

He sternly warned that if the enemy do not want the situation to take a turn for the worse, he should immediately cease from military provocations.

Red Cross Chairman Sends Letter to South

SK1502053189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Letter by Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean Red Cross, delivered on 15 February in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom—read by announcer]

[Text] To Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean Red Cross:

Ten years have already passed since the Red Cross organizations of the two sides sat together for the first time out of a desire to alleviate the misfortune and sufferings of the families and relatives who live separated in the North and South.

In retrospect, it is true that there has been a great deal of discussion and, in the process, there has been some progress. However, on the whole, talks have gone through severe twists and turns, and the results are very disappointing.

At this juncture, when both sides are trying to resume the suspended talks, we should, as a matter of course, look at the past and draw lessons from it.

It is not very difficult to reopen the talks and have delegations from the two sides meet again. The question is how to avoid repeating the same bitter precedent of the past.

Even today, we still vividly remember how the Red Cross talks in 1985, which had been resumed in the wake of our side's relief measures for the South Korean flood victims in 1984, broke down.

The fundamental element that caused our talks to break down at that time remains unremoved to this day. As we have repeatedly emphasized, under the acute circumstances in which such a large-scale war exercise as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is being conducted and in which it is impossible to know when it would develop into an actual war, reopening the Red Cross talks is meaningless.

Just as the reopening of the Red Cross talks is pressing, the most pressing humanitarian issue to which we should pay attention on a priority basis at this moment is rescuing our people from the danger of war, a nuclear war.

Herein lies an excellent way to guarantee a successful reopening of the North-South Red Cross talks in the future and to alleviate the misfortune and sufferings of the people who live in separation.

Suggesting that talks be reopened without due cause, without taking into account this stark reality, is empty talk and not a prescription for substantively solving the problems.

On this point, your side's stand still shows the mark of the past era. In particular, the so-called namelist of those to be located, which your side sent us along with the letter, provides enough ground to doubt its true intention.

Such an indiscreet act, which runs counter to the agreement reached between the two sides and even to rudimentary courtesy, will be of no use to our common cause.

Today, when the the spirit for national reunification is growing in the North and South of the country and when the situation is changing a great deal, the Red Cross organizations should not be used for confrontational policy, losing their purity as in the past.

We hope that your side will take the pure and essentially Red Cross stand to genuinely alleviate the misfortune and sufferings of the separated fellow countrymen.

At the same time, the resumption of the North-South Red Cross talks depends on whether the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise will be halted or not.

We consider that your side's Red Cross should, first of all, do its utmost to have your side's administrative authorities halt the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise for the resumption of talks at an early date.

When the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is halted in South Korea and tension is relaxed, we will meet with your side anytime and resume the suspended Red Cross talks.

[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee

[Dated] 15 February 1989

CPRF Sends Letter to South Organization

*SK1502044389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 15 Feb 89*

[Letter from the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) to the South Korean National Alliance of Movement for Nation and Democracy, delivered in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom—read by announcer]

[Text] Seoul, The National Alliance of Movement for Nation and Democracy:

On 21 January, we received the good news that you have agreed to our proposal dated 9 December 1988 for contact between working-level delegates for the successful realization of a nationwide congress. We are pleased that you agreed to the proposal on the day of your inauguration; it means you have a strong desire to hold a nationwide congress and a deep interest in peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The fact that the two sides agreed to the contact between the working-level delegates for a nationwide congress is a valuable first step that reflects our common aspiration to relieve our nation of the danger of war and the pain of division by all means and to realize an independent and peaceful reunified fatherland.

The contact of our working-level delegates will undoubtedly prepare the stage for a nationwide congress to be attended by delegates from all walks of life of the North and the South and will, furthermore, launch an excellent phase for the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

As for your proposal concerning the time and place for the meeting, we agree to your proposal that the date for the contact be 1 March and the place be the Pyonghwaui Chip [House of Peace] in Panmunjom. As for the number of the working-level delegates, we deem it appropriate to make it five from each side.

We believe that the contact of the working-level delegates for the nationwide congress, agreed upon between us, will certainly be realized and will bring a gift of good results to the nation, and we await your affirmative reply.

[Signed] The CPRF

[Dated] 15 February 1989, Pyongyang

Over 15,000 Peasants Demonstrate in Seoul

*SK1402150589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 14 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 14 (KCNA)—More than 15,000 peasants from different places of South Korea and students waged an anti-American, anti-"government" struggle in Seoul on February 13, according to a report.

The peasants who gathered at the Yoido Square in Seoul held a rally for demanding the abolition of water fees. They called for the abolition of water fees and the dissolution of the government-controlled "Farm Land Improvement Association."

After the rally they staged a demonstration, holding high many banners reading "immediately cancel the planned visit of Bush," U.S. President, and other slogans.

They were joined by students.

The protesters shouted slogans opposing and rejecting the U.S. imperialists' pressure for opening markets for agricultural produce and slogans including "Drive out the American troops" and "Stop the Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers.

They clashed with riot police in a fierce stone-hurling battle.

They burned five police vehicles as well as a float symbolizing the No Tae-u fascist "regime" and water fees notices issued to peasants.

The demonstration lasted for more than two hours.

Peasants Protest 'Brutal Suppression'
SK1502101589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA)—Some 300 of those peasants who held an extensive anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle in the Yoido Square in Seoul staged a sit-in Tuesday at an opposition party building in protest against the fascist clique's brutal suppression, according to a report.

Peasants from Kimche, Imsil, Chinan and Changsu of North Cholla Province said that the fascist clique dispersed by force the rally and demonstration of peasants Monday, during which the eight buses they rented were destroyed.

They demanded that water fees be abolished and road vehicles be ensured for them to go back home.

The fascist clique wounded 30 peasants and walked away some 30 others during its brutal suppression of the anti-U.S., anti-"government" rally and demonstration participated in by about 15,000 peasants and students on February 13.

South Trade Union Members Demand Chon's Arrest
SK1102042489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0413 GMT 11 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—Chairmen of 19 democratic trade union organisations and their members throughout South Korea made public a joint statement denouncing the fascist clique's brutal suppression of the labour movement and demanding the resignation of the No Tae-u "government," according to the January issue of the South Korean magazine WOLGAN HURUM.

The statement said:

"In order that workers are freed from oppression and exploitation and all people live a life worthy of humanity, first of all, the truth of the suppression of workers

should be probed, Chon Tu-hwan, the wrongdoer, be arrested, the No Tae-u "government" resign and all the dismissed workers be reinstated."

It demanded a probe into the truth of the military dictatorial power's crackdown on the democratic labour movement since 1980 and the immediate arrest and punishment of Chon Tu-hwan who ordered suppression of the labour movement by it.

Interference in Chondaehyop Activities Denounced
SK1502054089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0526 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA)—Papers here today denounce the South Korean puppets for interfering in the activities of the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) which is independently pushing ahead with preparations for participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The "Committee for the Promotion of the Exchange of Visits Between Students" said that Chondaehyop's participation in the Pyongyang festival should pass through a sort of gateway to "consultation." Originally, the question of participation in the festival is a matter which should be decided by Chondaehyop, the party concerned, which received an invitation from the preparatory committee of the festival.

As for the "Committee for the Promotion of the Exchange of Visits Between Students" hurriedly organized after Chondaehyop's participation in the Pyongyang festival is confirmed, it is a "government"-run reptile tool strongly opposed and rejected by students from the outset. Hence, it is not qualified to deal with the problem of patriotic students' participation in the festival. This notwithstanding, it is taking issue with students' participation in the pyongyang festival under this or that pretext, poking its nose into this matter. This was manipulated by the South Korean authorities to insult and ignore patriotic students who are in the van of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the movement for peaceful reunification.

The South Korean authorities and their underlings should stop at once dastardly act in blocking the march of Chondaehyop towards the North to participate in the Pyongyang festival.

A commentary of MINJU CHOSON says:

It is an absurd act that puppets set a reptile tool in motion to obstruct Chondaehyop embracing broad South Korean students from participating in the Pyong-yang festival.

Press Association Launches 'Self-Purification'

*SK1102100989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0956 GMT 11 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—The South Korean Journalists Association on January 28 announced that it would launch a movement for eradicating the pseudo press, according to a report.

The association held a joint meeting, where it stressed that "the disgrace brought by the press upon itself during the Fifth Republic should be cleared away, the poisonous mushroom be uprooted from the press and efforts be made to dispel the distrust of people in the press."

The association declared that it would conduct a self-purification movement of the press and a movement for eradicating make-believe press and pretended pressmen as part of these efforts.

Ambassadorial Relations Established With Morocco

*SK1502102789 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1003 GMT 15 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA)—Diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level were established between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Morocco on February 13.

A joint communique signed by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Pak Kil-yon, chief of the DPRK Permanent Observer Mission at the U.N., and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mohamed Bennouna Louridi, deputy permanent representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the U.N., says:

The governments of the DPRK and the Kingdom of Morocco decided to establish diplomatic relations at the level of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on February 13, 1989, out of the desire to promote friendship and economic and cultural cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of respect for the objectives and principles of the U.N. Charter.

The two governments express the hope that this decision will help promote reciprocal cooperation between the two countries.

Joint Mushroom Growth Project Planned With UN

*SK1502103989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA)—An agreement on cooperation in a mushroom development project has been reached today between the DPR of Korea and UNDP [United Nations Development Program].

This project to be undertaken by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) within two years to come will contribute to increasing the variety of Mushrooms and industrializing their production in the DPR of Korea.

The agreement was signed by Han Tae-hyok, an official concerned, and Carl Wiberg, resident representative of the UNDP here.

On the same day it was also agreed between them to cooperate in journalism.

Under the agreement, the UNDP will help journalists here to use advanced technologies in their activities in the future.

Ideological Officials March to Mt Paektu

*SK1102154189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1516 GMT 11 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—A squad of the expedition of party ideological officials from across the country marched from the Chong-il peak of the Mt. Paektu secret camp to the Changgun peak, the highest peak of Mt. Paektu, over February 10-11.

This honorable squad included party officials of the central and local party organizations and members of the National Shock Brigade of Party Ideological Officials for the construction of the revolutionary battle site of Mt. Paektu.

The expedition made its way from the Chong-il peak up to the Changgun peak of Mt. Paektu through newly discovered secret camps.

During the expedition along the new course, the squad members deeply studied historical materials of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the latter half of the 1930s and the first half of the 1940s which were ascertained by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The squad held a meeting prior to departure in front of the Chong-il peak behind the Mt. Paektu native house of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on February 10.

A report and speeches were made at the meeting.

The squad members hardened their determination to deeply study the immortal revolutionary exploits of the great leader who victoriously led the Korean Revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle at the centre and the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party and prepare themselves to be faithful servants accelerating the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Chuche under the party.

Construction of Over 1,000 Major Edifices Noted
SK1102153389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1507 GMT 11 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—Monumental structures have been erected in different parts of Korea in accordance with a grand construction programme of our party to add lustre to the times.

The recent two years have witnessed the completion of more than 100 new projects including the revolutionary and historical monuments, modern streets, grandiose and splendid sports and cultural institutions and large-scale industrial buildings.

As a result, more than 1,000 major structures have been completed altogether on the initiative of our party and under its guidance.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, embodying the ideas and intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song in construction work, clearly indicated the general direction and ways of land development.

Comrade Kim Chong-il explained the problems of principle arising in carrying out projects and energetically directed the building of grand monumental edifices and urban, rural and industrial construction.

He initiated the construction of the Tower of the Chuche Idea and the arch of triumph and examined over 20 designing plans and miniature models to perfect them to be monumental edifices.

It was thanks to his energetic guidance that monuments and museums have made their appearance in various places of the country including the monument to the autographic speech made by President Kim Il-song after his triumphant return home, the Grand Wangjaesan Monument, the Grand Samjiyon Monument and the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery.

There are also in different parts of the country streets, theatres, stadiums, hospitals and many other monumental structures whose building sites were chosen by him and whose designing plans were examined by him.

In Pyongyang there are more than ten modern streets including Changgwang, Nakwon, An Sang-taek and Chongchun streets and streets lined with modern dwelling houses and modern towns came into being in major cities, workers' settlements and rural villages.

Monumental edifices such as the Mansudae Assembly Hall, Kim Il-song Stadium, International Friendship Exhibition, Mansudae Art Theatre, Hyangsan Hotel, Changgwang Health Complex, Chongnyu Restaurant and Pyongyang Maternity Hospital have been completed one after another, renewing the looks of the capital and local cities.

Among the structures completed under the leadership of our party are industrial establishments such as the 8-kilometre long west sea barrage rising in the rough sea, the No. 8 Steel Works, the Sangwon Cement Complex, the Anju Calcium Silicate Brick Factory with a production capacity of 500 million bricks and other calcium silicate brick factories, the express highway between Pyongyang and Wonsan.

Many Calcium Silicate Brick Houses Built
SK1402152089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1508 GMT
14 Feb 89

Pyongyang February 14 (KCNA)—Korea is dynamically carrying on a housing construction to more fully meet the daily growing demand of the people for dwelling houses.

Conspicuous is the construction of calcium silicate brick houses.

Calcium silicate brick needs no plastering and outside coating materials as its sides are flat and clean and it produces various colors.

The hardness of calcium silicate bricks is over 2.5 times that of ordinary bricks. Accordingly, multi-storied apartments can be built with less steel and cement.

In addition, a prospect for its production is very wide as its production process is simple and its major raw materials are sand and caustic lime abundant in the country.

For such advantages, Korea is building a great number of peculiar calcium silicate brick houses which match well natural scenery—5 or 10-storied apartments with balconies forming flower gardens, tower shape and straight-line style in cities and 2 or 3-storied houses with four-faced or two-faced sloping roofs in rural communities.

Each household has the floor space of 90-120 square metres.

It has 3-4 dwelling rooms with modern furniture, ante-room, kitchen, toilet, stores and balcony.

Pyongyang has started the construction of calcium silicate brick apartments for more than 5,000 families in various districts, nearly 1,000 of which have been completed or are nearing completion.

Namsinuiju, North Pyongan Province, situated on the bank of the river Amnok has rapidly pressed on with the construction of calcium silicate brick apartments for more than 4,000 families.

It plans to build houses of such kind for over 30,000 families in a short span of time.

Streets and villages of calcium silicate brick houses are also rising up in Hamhung, an industrial city on the east coast, Wonsan, a port city of culture, South Pyongan and Chagang Provinces and in other areas.

Under the energetic guidance of our party, Korea started the construction of calcium silicate brick houses in recent years.

In June 1984, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il instructed that modern production bases of calcium silicate bricks should be laid within a few years to come in order to completely solve the housing problem for the people.

He also chose the building site of factories in Anju, Pihyon and Hamhung which abound in raw materials and set their production capacity.

Calcium silicate brick factories with a total production capacity of 1,000 million bricks have thus been built successfully only in two years.

Comrade Kim Chong-il took care that standard designs for calcium silicate brick houses were worked out before completing the construction of the factories and perfected the designs through his repeated energetic guidance.

He saw to it that model dwelling houses of various styles were built in Pyongyang to generalize them in all parts of the country.

It is under the wise and energetic guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il that an all-people movement for the construction of calcium silicate brick houses has been powerfully launched to renew the looks of cities and villages in the rural communities.

Korea plans to completely solve the housing problem for the people by building dwelling houses for 150,000-200,000 families every year during the on-going seven-year plan (1987-1993).

Young Construction Workers Feats Praised
SK1002153989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1518 GMT 10 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—The flags of the Speed Campaign Youth Shock Brigade are vigorously fluttering at construction sites in the capital and other major construction sites of Korea including the site of the Hyesan-Manpo railway electrification project.

This shock brigade is a powerful construction unit organized under the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea with hardcore members of the LSWYK who graduated from senior middle schools, and a political unit for rearing dependable reserves for the cause of Chuche.

In the past the shock brigade has made world-startling miracles and innovations wherever they went.

Over the past 14 years since it was organized in 1975 the young people of the brigade participated in the construction of more than 140 objects, displaying the wisdom and valor of youth. Among the objects are the revolutionary battle sites and historical sites in Mt. Wangjae and at Lake Samji, the international friendship exhibition, the Grand People's Study House, Pyongyang Department Store No. 1, the Changgwang Health Complex, Changgwang Street, dressing plant No. 3 with an annual capacity of 10 million tons of the Komdok mining complex, steel works No. 8 and the Northern Railways.

They also switched over more than 1,300 kilometres of sections to electric traction and laid new railways extending nearly 500 kilometres.

Eight labour heroes and tens of thousands of recipients of state decorations including "Kim Il-song Youth Honour Prize" have emerged from among the members of the brigade, and more than 10,000 have grown to be members of the Workers' Party of Korea.

These proud achievements of the Speed Campaign Youth Shock Brigade are associated with the energetic guidance and benevolent love of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He organized this Youth shock brigade at a time when the grand socialist construction was in full swing, and has shown tender loving care for them so they may fully discharge their role of vanguard and shock brigade in the exuberant fighting spirit at any time and in any place.

Shock Brigades Solve 2,290 Scientific Problems
SK1402151089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1503 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 14 (KCNA)—Members of the "February 17 Shock Brigade of Scientists" and the "February 17 Shock Brigade of Scientists and Technicians" of the Academy of Sciences have registered palpable successes in their scientific research.

The shock brigades were organized in February 1978 with the aim of successfully resolving scientific and technological problems urgently raised by the reality.

Over the past 11 years they have completed and introduced more than 2,290 proposals in their scientific research in different branches of the national economy.

As a result, scientific and technological problems for the development of coal mines and their capacity expansion projects, the comprehensive mechanization of pit operations and for increasing the tunneling and coal-cutting speed have been successfully solved in the mining industry.

New methods of iron and steel making have been perfected in the metallurgical industry, and a new small-sized, remote-controlled power station has been built up and an all-purpose boiler and methane gas production establishments manufactured in the heat and power industries to introduce the central heating system and gasification in rural communities.

In the machine industry new numerically-controlled machine tools and robots have been studied and developed and the quality of large trucks, generating equipment and mining machines has been improved.

Remarkable successes have also been made in the construction, chemical and light industries and other domains of the national economy.

In this period thousands of recipients of high state decorations, including one "Kim Il-song Prize" winner and three labour heroes, have been produced from among the members of the shock brigades of scientists and technicians.

Science Symposium Hails Greatness of Chuche
SK1002223689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1543 GMT 10 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 10 (KCNA)—A symposium of social scientists on the greatness of the idea and theory of our party was held in Pyongyang on February 10.

Attending the symposium were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials concerned and social scientists.

The speakers stressed that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great thinker and theoretician who is steadily developing and perfecting the chuche idea.

Noting that the chuche idea is the guiding idea of revolution correctly reflecting the demand of our era when the subject of the revolution has been strengthened and a deep-going change has taken place in the object of the revolution and objective condition, they said that our party has performed an immortal feat in developing and perfecting the great chuche idea.

Saying that the chuche idea has been developed and perfected today as a systematized revolutionary doctrine indicating comprehensively and explicitly the road of making man the master of the world and his destiny, the speakers referred to the exploits performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il in developing and perfecting the chuche idea as a revolutionary doctrine of human emancipation.

They deeply argued that the man-centred philosophical principle was propounded and the independent and creative stand expounded by the chuche idea, with the result that materialism and dialectics have been epochally developed and perfected.

They said that our party gave a unique and full exposition of all the problems concerning politics from its essence to concrete methods of carrying it out with man as the centre.

Speakers said that Comrade Kim Chong-il profoundly clarified the basic principle of the economics of chuche and performed great feats in developing the socialist economics based on the mass line.

Explaining the great feats in the development of the theory on party construction, speakers said that he elucidated the position and role of the party and the leader and thus clearly indicated the way to steadily defend, strengthen and develop the position and role of the party even under the condition of the changing social and class composition.

He has developed the historical view of chuche, giving a perfect exposition of the mission and duty of chuche-based historical science, the object and methodological principle of historical study and a number of other theoretical and practical questions in the development of historical science, speakers said, and noted:

He gave a flawless exposition of the most important question in creating an artistic model of a genuine man by clarifying that humanics should become communist humanics that contributes to remoulding the whole of society as required by chuche.

Explaining the significance of the ideological and theoretical feats performed by our party, speakers stressed it lies in that the creation of examples of revolution and construction in our country has powerfully encouraged the people on the road of independence, the road of socialism, opened the path of continued revolution and provided a powerful weapon to defend the revolutionary stand of the working class in developing revolutionary theories.

Kim Chong-il's Birthday Celebrations Continue

Functions Held Abroad
SK1402100889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1004 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 14 (KCNA)—Functions were held in various countries to celebrate the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A Korean film week, film shows, a lecture meeting and a photo exhibition took place in the palace of youth and children in Khartoum of the Sudan, at the Academy of Medical Science of the Defence Ministry of Afghanistan and the Ouagadougou Senior Middle School of Burkina Faso.

At the lecture meeting held in Burkina Faso the chairman of the Burkina association for the study and dissemination of the revolutionary ideas, the lodestar, gave a lecture on the subject "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Is the Brilliant heir to the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche".

Korean films including "The 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK Grandly Celebrated," "New Korea" and other Korean films were screened during the Korean film week and at the film shows.

Other Meetings Reported

SK1502051489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0501 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA)—Functions took place in various countries on the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In an "evening of culture" held in the capital of Pakistan writers and reporters recited "Long Live the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il," "The Sun of Korea" and "The True Heir", poems created in reverence for Comrade Kim Chong-il, and read out their works "Undying Exploits Performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il", "Reverence for Comrade Kim Chong-il," "The Great Leader" and "The Chuche Idea."

A lecture meeting was held by the group for the study of the great Kimilsongism of teachers of higher middle school of Kampala, Uganda, at which the chief of the group said that his excellency dear Kim Chong-il is the leader of the people who is possessed of a great idea, rare wisdom, outstanding leadership ability, broad magnanimity and noble love for humanity, and that the revolutionary cause of chuche started by a peerless great man is being carried forward to completion under the guidance of another great man.

Kai Jemin Jack, a teacher who took the floor at the lecture meeting held at the Kigali City middle school in Rwanda, had this to say:

His Excellency Kim Chong-il ushered in a great heyday in political, economic and cultural and all other provinces by putting the far-sighted plan of President Kim Il-song into brilliant realisation and bright is the future of Korea led by the peerless great man.

A tape-recorded lecture on the subject "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Is a Sagacious Leader Who Is Developing the Proud New History of the Movement of Koreans in Japan" was given at a lecture meeting for officials of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan held in Tokyo.

Gift Received From Yasir 'Arafat

SK1502101689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English* 1009 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA)—A floral basket came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Mustafa Safarini, ambassador of the Palestinian state to the DPRK, called at the Central Committee of the WPK and handed it to an official concerned on February 15.

Gifts Received From Abroad

SK1102151789 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1500 GMT 11 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 11 (KCNA)—Valuable gifts continue to come from various countries of the world to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In recent one year and more [as received], upwards of 7,700 gifts came to him from 98 countries of Asia, Europe, Africa, Latin America and Oceania.

Comrade Kim Chong-il received about 23,000 gifts from various countries of the world in a little more than 8 years since the historical sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Gifts came to him from party and state leaders of socialist countries and presidents, kings, premiers of government, speakers of parliament and prominent figures of political parties, public organisations and military, economic, cultural and the press circles of more than 130 countries in the 5 continents and presidents and general secretaries of dozens of international organisations.

Among the gifts are a copperplate print excellently depicting the historic Mt. Paektu secret camp, the sacred land of the revolution, an oil painting "looking up to the sun" picturing Comrade Kim Chong-il against the background of a model of the globe with letters symbolic of his birthday with beautiful flowers hanging beneath it, a sculpture with "The Philosophical Principle of the Chuche Idea," the second part of the historical treatise "on the chuche idea," engraved in Arabic with utmost care in a model of book of valuable marble, a book entitled "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, A Military Genius" and other art works, books, silk banners and congratulatory messages speaking highly of the greatness and undying feats of our party.

Also among the gifts carrying the ardent wishes for the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Chong-il are a traditional precious sword and golden and silver knives, a perpetual calendar, luxurious woolen carpets, porcelain hanging tray with a deer carved in relief, a silver tea kettle, a crystal fruit vessel, a jade cooking stove, hunting instruments and such valuable tonic as horn of rhinoceros.

Countless are pieces of handicraft made of gold, silver, jewel, ivory, crystal, tin, bronze, buffalo horn and so on representing the aspiration and firm determination of the people to stubbornly fight for the building of a new society under the banner of chajusong and solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification. There are also such gifts as various kinds of ornaments with a strong national colouring, a special clock striking the time of some 20 countries and areas with the world map plated with gold, round shape table electronic clock hanging on an ivory, an electronic organ, videos, models of planes and warships, a rifle used in the fight against the foreign aggressors some 500 years ago, historical mementoes of national treasure of different countries and precious animals and plants of various continents and areas.

Such numerous valuable gifts sent by progressive peoples from the five continents irrespective of different ideas, systems, religious beliefs and political viewpoints are a clear expression of deepest trust in and ardent reverence for Comrade Kim Chong-il who has the great idea, outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues and performed imperishable exploits for the country, the nation, the times and the revolution and a great glory for our country and nation.

Great many gifts to Comrade Kim Chong-il are carefully preserved and exhibited in the International Friendship Exhibition to be handed down through generations as assets of the country and the nation. And they help towards deepening the feelings of friendship and unity between the Korean and the peoples of various countries of the world.

Portuguese Medal Awarded

*SK1302215689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1539 GMT 13 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 13 (KCNA)—It was decided to award to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the medal of Bareiro City, Setubal Province, Portugal, at the city hall.

Mayor Helder Madeira conveyed the decision of the Bareiro City office on awarding the medal of the city to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the DPRK ambassador to Portugal on February 10.

Conveying the decision, the mayor said it was a great honour for him to award the medal of his city to His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il has built Korea into a powerful and prosperous country by wisely leading the Korean people and has made great contributions to the people's happiness and peace, he stressed.

He sincerely wished His Excellency Kim Chong-il great success in his work for the socialist construction of the country and its peaceful reunification.

Film Shown to Foreigners

*SK1402153089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT
14 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 14 (KCNA)—The Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee hosted a film reception today for foreign guests staying in Korea.

Invited to see the film were foreign delegations and visitors.

Present were Yi Tuk-yop, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and other officials concerned.

The attendants saw the Korean documentary film "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Leads to Victory the 200-Day Campaign for Glorifying the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK."

Greetings Received From Abroad

*SK1502103389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from Blaise Compaore, head of State and Government and chairman of the People's Front of Burkina Faso, and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America on the occasion of his birthday.

The messages extend warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il and sincerely wish him good health and long life on the occasion of his 47th birthday and express invariable support to our proposal to convene a North-South political consultative meeting.

A similar message came to him from Rifaat al-Mahgoub, speaker of the People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Diplomatic Corps Sends Gifts

*SK1502110389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 15 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a floral basket and congratulatory letter from the diplomatic corps in Pyongyang.

Doyen of the diplomatic corps Mustafa Safarini, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Palestine, called today at the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and handed the floral basket and congratulatory letter to Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also received a floral basket and congratulatory letter today from military attaches' corps in Pyongyang.

Doyen of the military attaches' corps Ladislav Zak, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy, handed the floral basket and congratulatory letter to Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

Publishing Anniversary Marked

*SK1402154589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1528 GMT 14 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 14 (KCNA)—A central symposium was held at the People's Palace of Culture today on the 15th anniversary of the publication of a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il on February 19, 1974.

Assistant Prof. and Associate Dr. Kim Ki-pin, deputy director of the Kim Il-song Higher Party School, Dr. and Assistant Prof. Kang Un-pin, director of an institute of the Academy of Social Science, and others spoke at the symposium.

They said that the work published by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on February 19, 1974, is an immortal library that formulated the revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an integral system of idea, theory and method of chuche, declared the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea the supreme programme of our party and gave scientific answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the respected leader.

They explained that the work brightly indicated the road to the final victory of the cause of communism.

The speakers stressed:

The work published on February 19 is a great programme illumining the road to the final victory of the cause of communism firstly because it scientifically proves that the revolutionary idea of the respected leader is the guiding idea of the revolution in our era leading the construction of socialism and communism to a victory.

By formulating the revolutionary idea of the respected leader as an integral system of idea, theory and method of chuche, the work gave a clear elucidation of its quintessence, composition and ideological and theoretical contents and proved in a comprehensive way that it is the scientific and revolutionary guiding idea correctly reflecting the demands of a new historical era, they said.

They emphasized that the work is a great programme indicating the road to the final victory of the cause of communism next because it clearly indicated the target of accomplishing the cause of communism and ways of attaining it by declaring the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea the supreme programme of the party.

They further said:

The modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea clarified in the work gives a clear elucidation of the party's final purpose of building communist society by thoroughly remoulding men and society and the basic ways of building communism.

The work is a great programme indicating the way to the final victory of the cause of communism also because it gives a comprehensive elucidation of the questions of principle arising in strengthening the party and enhancing its leading role.

With the publication of the work by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on February 19, 1974, the speakers stressed, our people became able to advance more dynamically, full of confidence, along the road of socialism and communism under the unfurled banner of the chuche idea and bring about a revolutionary turn in the work of remoulding men, transforming society and remaking nature.

Present at the symposium were Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior officials.

Promotion of Student-Worker-Peasant Movement
*SK1402105289 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Feb 89*

[Talk by Kim Chol-min from the "For A New Life" program]

[Text] The issue of combining the student movement with the worker-peasant movement is one of the decisive factors for the victory of the mass movement in South Korea. Therefore, today I would like to address the issue of combining the student movement with the worker-peasant movement.

First I would like to talk about the reason for the necessity for combining the student movement and worker-peasant movement. First, by so doing we can develop the student movement itself on a most [word indistinct] basis, and can sublimate it into a real mass movement and a movement for change.

Students play an important role in the movement for social change in that they have brilliant characteristics and possess the quality of being sensitive to what is new, having a strong progressive spirit, loving justice and truth, and struggling for justice and truth fearlessly in the face of difficulties. In particular, the students in a colonial country, because they are subjected to national oppression and scorn, have an exceptionally strong sense of national independence and are willing to launch themselves into the struggle against foreign forces and their stooges, going through hell or high water. In fact, the South Korean students have participated more actively than any other class and segment in the struggle to bring an end to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, to win national sovereignty, to overthrow the (?fascist ruling group), to restore democracy and civil rights, to bring an end to the national division imposed by the United States, and to realize national reunification, and they have played a key and leading role in this struggle. For this reason, the student movement in South Korea has the position and role of being the main force unit, together with the workers and peasants, in the struggle of the South Korean masses for independence, democracy, and reunification.

However, because of a series of limitations students themselves have, the student movement by itself can hardly attain ultimate victory in the mass movement. This can be proven by the course followed by the South Korean student movement over the last decades. The South Korean students have shed much blood, inflicting heavy blows from time to time on the colonial fascist rule, over the last 40 years in this land in the struggle against foreign forces, dictatorship, and national division, but they have failed to win ultimate victory. This shows the limitations of the student movement. In order for the student movement to fully exert its might and to develop to be a real mass movement and a movement for social change, it should join forces with the struggle of the workers and the peasants, that is, the worker-peasant movement. Only when the student movement is combined with the worker-peasant movement can the students vigorously wage their struggle with the active support and encouragement of the worker-peasant masses, the basic class of society, and successfully realize their current demands as well.

When the student movement is combined with the worker-peasant movement, the students can practically learn the revolution-mindedness, organization-mindedness, discipline-mindedness, and stubbornness—characteristics of the workers' class—thereby overcoming the shortcomings of their movement and developing the student movement, in close ties with the workers and the

peasants, to be a true movement for social change and a movement for change to realize the independence of the masses. This is one of the reasons why we should closely combine the student movement with the worker-peasant mass movement.

The second reason why we should combine the student movement with the worker-peasant movement is that this enables the movement to enhance the students' role of taking actions and standing at the head of the struggle and to vigorously develop the struggle of the worker-peasant masses to be a movement for change for the realization of chajusong.

As you know, workers and peasants are the basic class making up the absolute majority of the members of society. Yet workers and peasants are now the class being exploited and oppressed by society, and are thus in need of chajusong more than any other class. Because of this social and class position of theirs as well as other interests, the workers and peasants are in a position to play the key role in the mass movement.

However, the worker-peasant movement cannot fully carry out its duty and role as long as it is waged spontaneously without combining itself with the advanced idea, that is, the independent ideological consciousness, the revolutionary idea. Watching the current situation of the worker-peasant movement in South Korea today, its struggle does not go far beyond the struggle for the right to exist to carry out current economic demands, and it is sporadic and unable to go further than a spontaneous stage. One of the reasons for this is that the workers and peasants have not been awakened with independent ideological consciousness.

The worker-peasant movement can be vigorously developed into a powerful movement for change that cannot be checked by any other power and into a mass movement to realize chajusong when it is combined with progressive ideas. The close combination of the student movement and the worker-peasant movement can vigorously promote their struggle for building an independent and democratic new society, that is the worker-peasant movement for chajusong, by enabling the students to effectively propagate the advanced idea to the workers and peasants.

Now I would like to talk about what is meant by the combination of the student movement and the worker-peasant movement and what should be done to realize it. To combine the student movement with the worker-peasant movement means to make the students struggle not only for their own demands and obligations but also for the demands and interests of the workers and peasants and to make the students go among the workers and peasants and struggle together in unity with them instead of struggling in an isolated manner within their own class boundary.

In order to combine the student movement with the worker-peasant movement, the students should, above all, go among the worker-peasant masses and make efforts to ideologically awaken them. The prerequisite to combining the student movement with the worker-peasant movement is the mass-awakening work to make the students, to whom the advanced idea is propagated, go among the worker-peasant masses, awaken them nation-wise and class-wise, and make them actively participate in political struggles, including the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Unless we awaken the workers and peasants with independent ideological consciousness, we cannot induce them to struggle, nor can we think of combining the student movement with the worker-peasant movement. In the past the students held up the slogan "Let us go below" and actively developed, with all their minds and hearts, the mass-awakening activities among workers, peasants, and those attending night schools, and some of them went to the actual work places of workers disguising themselves as workers, sharing joy and sorrow with them. This is the kind of work that we should encourage them to do to combine these two movements.

In order to combine the student movement with the worker-peasant movement, the joint and concerted struggle between the two should also be organized and developed. To this end, the students should closely combine their current demands and interests with those of the worker-peasant masses, so that the worker-peasant masses can be sympathetic with the student struggle and actively join it. At the same time the students should not wage a struggle isolated within their class boundary or be disinterested in the worker-peasant movement, but should actively support and encourage even a small struggle of the worker-peasant masses and wage a concerted and joint struggle with them.

During the workers' movement in July through September 1987, many college students directly participated in the workers' struggle and struggled together with them shoulder to shoulder, and many college students waged a struggle in concert with the peasants' struggle against the pressure to open the market for U.S. farm produce and livestock. This was a desirable act that significantly contributed to the combining of the two movements.

However, there is a tendency in some segments of the student movement not to rely much on the worker-peasant movement. The students belonging to such a segment say that the level of consciousness of the worker-peasant masses is low and the worker-peasant movement is childish, making light of their concerted and joint struggle with them and turning away from the combination of the two movements. Meanwhile, we can also see an undesirable scene in which some segments of the worker-peasant movement react with repulsion to the concerted action of the students with the worker-peasant movement. These are all incorrect phenomena

detrimental to the victorious advance of the worker-peasant movement and the student movement, and these should be overcome as soon as possible.

Serious and active efforts are being made in this land today to combine the two movements, such as the worker-student movement, by realizing the concerted and joint struggle between the students and the worker-peasant masses. These are valuable efforts that should be actively encouraged to realize the combination of the student movement and the worker-peasant movement.

SKNDF Criticizes Book Banning in South
SK1102085789 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 8 Feb 89

[Statement by the SKNDF (South Korean National Democratic Front) Spokesman issued on 4 February]

[Text] Currently the No Tae-u military dictatorial regime is perpetrating fascist suppression against the just publishers who have published and sold books.

Last 1 February the fascist clique made a sudden raid upon the Mojin Publishing House in Seoul and confiscated Kim Il-song's "Selected Works," Volume I and II, and about 10,000 copies of Kim Il-song's biography. In addition, the fascist clique made an arrogant violation by confiscating about 200 books after a search of the Taedong Publishing House, which published "The History of the Anti-Japanese Struggle," and the Chilbae Bookstore, which had sold these books.

Furthermore, the military dictatorial group took fascist measures to ban 48 kinds of books concerning the North from being published and sold under the pretext that the books favored the North's propaganda acts toward the South.

These maneuvers by the No Tae-u group are not only a contemptible attempt to strangle democracy in cracking down upon and oppressing the freedom of science, publication, and ideology, but are also an antinational and antireunification-oriented suppression which goes against the flaring aspirations for trying to open a new age of national salvation and reunification on the principles of talks between the North and the South and mutual trust.

As is known, in the atmosphere of sharply growing reunification-oriented aspirations among the popular masses, a campaign to correctly understand the North is actively under development as a pannational drive.

Through a separation from the anticommunist and anti-North policy that has been enforced for dozens of years and an attempt to achieve reunification in solidarity

with the North and communism, the campaign to correctly understand the North, which is created by the will for reunification, is a patriotic drive of the popular masses.

By participating in the campaign to understand the North correctly, which is flaring up throughout society, publishers in Seoul and other districts, aware of their significant role as disseminators of justice and truth, are developing the publication of books on the North, books which are reunification-oriented.

Kim Il-song's "Selected Works," Volume I and II and Kim Il-song's biography, which have currently been published by every publishing house, and "The History of the Anti-Japanese Struggle," which was published by the Taedong Publishing House are books that make a great contribution to a wide-ranging and profound approach to the idea of the North for our popular masses in the view of history.

As for the biography of Kim Il-song, it is a brilliant chronicle embroidered with immortal traits; it is the noble history of the great leader, and describes President Kim Il-song, the matchless patriot, legendary hero, and national sun who led the anti-Japanese struggle to victory under the banner of the *chuche* idea, thus rescuing our country and founding a wealthy and prosperous paradise on this land through self-support, self-reliance, and self-defense.

Owing to the matchless Kim Il-song's personal dignity and great nature, the biography of the respected Kim Il-song has infinitely impressed progressive mankind since long ago and has been disseminated widely throughout the world, bringing glory to the great leader.

It is the great glory and pride of our nation that the popular masses, with aspiring homage to the respected President Kim Il-song, have broadly loved to read the biography of Kim Il-song throughout the world.

Through the immortal works of President Kim Il-song, who is respected by people throughout the world, the correct understanding of the brilliant current situation of the North and the endeavor to establish national friendship and solidarity have become consistent demands of our popular masses.

At the time of growing aspirations for reunification, the publication of Kim Il-song's biography and other books concerning the North, in keeping with the desires and aspirations of the popular masses, are extremely just and patriotic acts meriting high respect for the publishers, who live in justice and truth.

Nonetheless, while raving that the books concerning the North have stirred up violent revolution among the popular masses, that the books praise the *chuche* idea and the socialist system of the North, and that they

distort history with a leftist outlook, the No Tae-u military fascist dictatorship has absurdly and unpardonably suppressed the publishers, branding the publishers' acts as favoring the enemy.

Through two public announcements, including the 7 July Declaration, the pledges made—raving that it is desirable to make the popular masses correctly understand the North and allowing access to the newspapers and books of the North without government intervention to establish a good atmosphere for the discussion of reunification—have clearly proven to be irreconcilable contradictions that make a mockery of and deceive the people through the suppressive barbarity of the No Tae-u dictatorship.

Therefore, the current military dictatorial group has undisguisedly revealed that they have no intention to embody democratic society, they have no desire for national negotiation, and no will for reunification whatsoever.

Although the No Tae-u traitor ring is trying to stop our people's strong will to live according to *chuche* ideology and is trying to find a way out of the crisis, it is doomed by clinging to anachronistic rule at the point of bayonets. These are nothing but final ruses of those who are on the eve of death.

The trend of the people's sentiment aspiring for the North where the prosperous paradise of *chuche* exists, believing in the *chuche* idea, and paying homage to the national sun Kim Il-song, cannot be obstructed by any violations or suppression.

The No Tae-u military regime should step down from power without delay, the fascist National Security Law should be eliminated, and the right of the publishers to know what the popular masses want and to spread understanding among the popular masses should be freely exercised.

Along with these things, the antinational and anachronistic suppression against the publishers' movement to bring out books on the North should be ceased without delay, the publishers who were taken to police stations and arrested should be set free, and the confiscated books should be given back to the owners.

People from all walks of life should not bear any expectation toward the fascist traitor No Tae-u group's deceptive pledges and should further wage the pannational struggle to put an end to the military regime and to hasten the anti-U.S. and independent reunification.

[Dated] 4 February 1989, Seoul

South Korea

Sochongnyon Opposes Bush Visit, Gregg as Envoy
*SK1502034089 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 15 Feb 89*

[Text] The Seoul Area Federation of General Student Associations [Sochongnyon] this morning conveyed an open letter to the U.S. Embassy opposing the "Team Spirit" exercise and the visit to South Korea by U.S. President Bush.

In the letter, Sochongnyon said that the "Team Spirit" exercise, which aggravates tension on the Korean peninsula and exercises bad influence over reunification, should be immediately brought to an end and that Sochongnyon is opposed to the visit of U.S. President Bush to South Korea designed to strengthen the position of the present government.

Sochongnyon stressed that the nomination of Gregg, former key official of the U.S. CIA, as U.S. ambassador to Korea shows that the United States is still attempting to implement political maneuvers against South Korea. It called for the cancellation of Gregg's nomination as ambassador.

Renewal of Joint Textile Pact With U.S. Planned
*SK1502090389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0853 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—Talks on renewing the Korea-U.S. textile agreement, which expires at the end of this year, get under way in Washington Feb. 16, the Trade and Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

Head of the Korean delegation is Hwang Tu-yun, director general of Trade Cooperation Bureau of the ministry, while Donald Steinberg, chief textile negotiator of the U.S. Trade Representative, leads the U.S. side.

The Korean side is expected to propose that the new textile agreement take effect in 1991, to synchronize with the termination of the multilateral fiber agreement.

Since the latest textile shipment to the United States was below the quota amount because of the Korean currency's continued appreciation and since there exist differences in the remaining quota amounts, Korea hopes the new textile agreement will reorganize the quota proportions.

North Sets Conditions for Resuming Talks
*SK1502062789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0617 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea has told South Korea it won't resume Red Cross talks as long as the annual U.S.-Korea "Team Spirit" military exercises are held.

Son Song-pil, chairman of North Korea's Red Cross Society, said in a letter Wednesday to his South Korean counterpart, Kim Sang-hyop, that for early resumption of the Red Cross talks South Korea should stop the "Team Spirit" exercises.

"There is no meaning in resuming the Red Cross talks while a massive war game like "Team Spirit", which may lead to a real war at any time, is going on," Son said.

"What is more important than the resumption of the Red Cross talks at the present moment is to relieve the Korean people of the threat of a war."

The South Korean Red Cross sent a letter Jan. 24 to the North calling for an early resumption of the stalled inter-Korean Red Cross talks. The South also sent a list of 4,346 people who are separated from relatives in the North.

Meanwhile, North Korea's Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in a letter Wednesday accepted a proposal to hold a meeting at the border village of Panmunjom on March 1 to discuss staging of a pan national rally with the National association of Dissident Organizations in South Korea.

The association comprising all dissident bodies in the South made the proposal in its Jan. 21 inauguration ceremony.

North Accepts South Dissident Group's Proposal
*SK1502095589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0942 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea has accepted a South Korean proposal for a non-governmental, pan-national congress for reunification of the Korean peninsula, a leading dissident group announced Wednesday.

An Pyong-su, secretary general of North Korea's Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, agreed in a letter to hold a preliminary meeting March 1 to discuss the congress, the group's spokesman said.

The letter, sent to Yi Pu-yong, co-chairman of the group, said the preliminary contact will be held at the truce border village of Panmunjom with five representatives from each side attending.

"Our preliminary contacts will enable us to arrange a common forum for the pan-national congress, which will be attended by representatives of various circles from both Koreas, and open a new phase for the peaceful unification of the fatherland," the letter said.

The dissident group proposed that the preparatory meeting discuss naming the delegates to the national congress, the timing, place and contents of the congress, ways to fully liberalize inter-Korean exchanges on an unofficial level, and the peaceful reunification of the divided peninsula.

The group earlier announced that its delegation will be led by the Rev. O Chung-il, and include such prominent dissidents as Kye Hun-che and the Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu, both long-time anti-government activists.

Caution Urged in Economic Ties With North
SK1102005089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 Feb 89 pp 1, 5

[By staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Caution Key to Productive Dealings With North Korea"]

[Text] The recent visit by Hyundai honorary chairman Chong Chu-yong to Pyongyang has aroused unprecedented expectations of unification. However, informed government officials remain skeptical that inter-Korea relations will improve as fast as people expect.

"South-north relations will not make any major progress as long as the north maintains its bellicose nature," said a government official, insisting on anonymity.

"We have not yet found any convincing evidence that the north's attitude toward the south has changed," he said.

The official said that genuine dialogue and improvement of the ties between the two sides will be impossible unless the north gives up its basic policy of communizing the south.

He held a less pessimistic view of economic exchanges. "Trade will open soon, within a few years, and not just on a symbolic scale," he said.

The official worried that trade may become one-sided, citing the north's hesitance to buy the south's advanced industrial products.

"We are eager to buy the north Korean products we need, mostly primary products such as mineral ores and marine products. But the north appears much more hesitant," he said.

His view was shared by south Korean economists and businessmen. They agreed that the north will feel its pride has been hurt if it sells inexpensive primary products to south Korean companies and buys high-priced advanced industrial products from them.

Pride may pose a great obstacle to the expansion of inter-Korea trade.

Recently, a south Korean electronics firm got an order from the north for thousands of color TV sets with a secret request that they be shipped to the north without trademarks.

The company reportedly rejected the order as "unacceptable."

Commenting on the report, a Seoul economist said that genuine dialogue between the south and north will be very difficult unless the north opens up.

For the north to buy the south's advanced industrial products and sell them with its own trademarks, he said, may be a great risk and may prolong its closed-door policy.

"Once the people in the north saw a south Korean color TV set with the south Korean maker's brand, they would certainly be surprised. They would think that what they had heard about the south was misleading," he said.

According to north Korean broadcasts monitored in the south and north Korean defectors' reports, people in the north are taught that their southern counterparts are starving because of exploitation by "American imperialists."

The South economist warned that there may be a trap in the north's offer to the south, made through Chong, to develop Mt. Kungang into an international resort and to allow people in the south to tour the area.

"If the south invests in the project, it will be the most risky investment it has ever made," he said.

Echoing his concern, some south Korean businessmen said they doubted whether the north will honor its commitment to jointly develop the area and share the profits.

Government security officials worry that the north may be plotting to lull people in the south into a false sense of security, and use the popular passion for unification to realize its goal of expelling American troops from the south.

Their worry seemed justified when the north abruptly cancelled Thursday's eighth scheduled inter-Korea talks at Panmunjom which were to arrange the first full-scale conference of lawmakers from both sides.

As a condition for continuing the talks, the north demanded that the annual ROK-U.S. joint military exercise, called Team Spirit, be cancelled.

The south rejected the north's demand, saying that the exercise was purely for defense purposes. The south has invited the north to send a delegation to observe the drill.

The south, in an unusual move, postponed announcing the start of this year's exercise apparently so as not to anger the north.

Reacting to the north's sudden call for a halt to the exercise, a defense official said the north's ultimate goal is to disarm the south "both spiritually and physically."

He said the north has proposed the south reduce its military power, but meanwhile has secretly beefed up its own military strength.

But both businessmen and government officials agree the north will eventually have to open itself to the outside and exchanges with the south because of the worldwide trend toward openness and pressure from its key allies, the Soviet Union and China.

The only thing that matters is when the north itself will seriously feel the need for opening, they said.

Some government officials predict that the north will show its first real desire to trade with the south later this year.

They said the north cannot concentrate now on exchanges with the south because it is busy preparing for hosting the World Youth Festival, scheduled to be held in Pyongyang in July.

Pyongyang has been preparing to host the festival for years, building new Olympic-scale stadiums and gymnasiums, publicizing the festival as an Olympic games of youth.

Another reason for the north's hesitance is its unfounded fears that economic exchanges with the south may shore up President No Tae-u's popularity and deflect popular anger toward his reluctance to make his predecessor and friend Chon Tu-hwan face justice.

Opposition leaders have denounced No for trying to use his northern policy as a trump to divert popular attention away from domestic political issues and to overcome his "political crisis."

If No is to be blamed, so should the opposition leaders. In recent weeks, they competitively announced their plans or willingness to visit the Soviet Union, north Korea and other socialist countries.

An arguably correct observation comes from a high government security official: "Even if the south and north open full economic exchanges, the south stands to gain little. There is no reason for people to get so excited over a business leader's visit to Pyongyang. The north has already attained the goal of creating false expectations for unification."

Chong Chu-yong Speaks on Visit to North
SK1102012489 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
10 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] On the evening of 9 February, Mr Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, attended a bull session held at the official residence of the speaker of the National Assembly in Yoido, Seoul, at the invitation of National Assembly Speaker Kim Chaesun, and explained the particulars of his visit to the North to the speaker and vice speakers of the National Assembly and key party post holders of the ruling and opposition parties.

Chairman Chong Chu-yong answered the lawmakers' questions as follows:

[Question] What was the influence of Kim Chong-il in North Korea?

[Chong Chu-yong] I did not hear much about Kim Chong-il. However, I thought that Kim Chong-il was a party secretary and head of the Presidium of the party Political Bureau holding the highest position followed by O Chin-u and Ho Tam in the order of positions. When I asked where the premier comes in the order of ranks, they told me that the premier was not ranked in the party.

[Question] How were your relatives?

[Chong Chu-yong] They were wearing new clothes of the same material, so it was obvious what their living conditions were like. I feted 70 relatives at a magnificent guesthouse in the North. The food there was very expensive, about \$120 per person. The quality of the food was like that of a well-to-do family in our country holding a party at a hotel. However, the dishes and food were all brought by the authorities. The rumor that I went to my native place in a Mercedes Benz is not true. The road to my native place was not paved, being a farm road wide enough for a tractor to pass. An elderly relative boasted that they ate only boiled rice. What else could I say? When I told him that it was not good for the health to eat only boiled rice and that they ought to eat various cereals as well, he whispered that in fact they ate a lot of various cereals. Another elderly relative told me that elderly persons do not work in North Korea, but the palm of his hand I felt was like the palm of a bear's paw. When I told him that a little work helps one stay healthy, he told me that in fact they worked a lot.

[Question] What was the background of your visit to the North and how was it processed?

[Chong Chu-yong] During my visit to Japan in 1987, Mr Son Tal-won, a Korean-born naturalized Japanese citizen and businessman, told me that he had had dinner with Kim Il-song, showing me a videotape of Mt Kumgang. Then Mr Son told me that he had told Ho Tam of North Korea, who proposed to him to build a hotel in Mt

Kumgang, that South Korean businessman Chong Chu-yong was capable of such an undertaking. Mr Son proposed that I undertake this project. He also told me that he had told Kim Il-song that Mr Chong's native place is in the North and recommended me to Kim Il-song.

Though I was interested I declined the offer, thinking that the time was not right yet. In the midst of this, in July 1987, a letter of invitation signed by Ho Tam was delivered to me through Mr Son. I discussed this matter with An Mu-hyok, then director of the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP]. He asked me not to go because it was difficult to guarantee my safety. So, I gave up and gave the letter of invitation to the NSP. After the government released the 7 July, 1988, statement, Mr Son again delivered a letter of invitation signed by Ho Tam to me. I discussed this matter with the minister of National Unification Board, the minister of foreign affairs, and the director of the NSP. They said it was too early. I wrote a letter saying that I would decline the offer. I also wrote in the letter, "I thank you for your invitation. I respect and love the fellow countrymen in North and South Korea. I hope that everything would go well for North and South Korea." I did not write the name of my country and just wrote "Mr Ho Tam Esquire" Ho Tam again sent me a letter of invitation on 2 November 1988, inviting me to visit North Korea at the earliest possible date. The letter also contained a proposal for the development of Mr Kumgang and joint investment according to the Joint Venture Law.

[Question] Would you elaborate on the development of Mt Kumgang?

[Chong Chu-yong] North Korea's plan to develop Mt Kumgang was crude. It also looked childish, maybe because they have no experience in attracting tourists. They planned to build facilities on the assumption that they would receive 120,000 tourists during the peak time [preceding two words in English]. Therefore, I said, "This will not work. Hotels must be built in step with the increase of tourists. No final decision can be made from the very beginning. When I elaborated on developing Mt Kumgang, they treated me as if I were a tourism expert. This was interesting.

[Question] Did the government say anything to you before your visit?

[Chong Chu-yong] Businessmen keep step with the government. They cannot do so with the National Assembly. Please understand this. I received a thorough briefing at the NSP. I also had consultations with Pak Chol-on, Chongwadae policy adviser. Finally, I met and held discussions with President No Tae-u. When I said, "Do you have any message for me to convey to Kim Il-song if I meet him, President No said, "Only say to Kim Il-song,

'I would do you [Kim Il-song] no harm.'" I think I was fortunate because I managed to indirectly convey the president's intention even though I had no opportunity to meet with him.

[Question] How was your itinerary in North Korea?

[Chong Chu-yong] Meetings were held from 0900 to 1200. I toured in the afternoon. The North Korean side said that it would open its tourist facilities to foreigners but not to South Korean tourists. I persuaded them to change their minds. Officials of the North Korean side, and Chon Kum-chol, in particular, continuously talked about the "Team Spirit" exercise. I showed some temper, saying, "Why are you talking about something that was not mentioned in the letter of invitation?" I told them that no U.S. troops are stationed between Mt Kumgang and Mt Sorak and that it would be all right for tourists to pass through this section. They said that it was all right. I included in the protocol the clause that tourists can travel after the North Korean side checks their visas that the South Korean side issues.

[Question] How did they talk about us?

[Chong Chu-yong] Showing me scenes of firebombs exploding and demonstrations they asked "What do you think of it?" I said to them, "You cannot understand South Korea from only this perspective. I also said to them, "You must not misinterpret that South Korea is shaking." I explained, citing such examples as the fact that stock prices in South Korea have become stable and that they have doubled since the 29 June declaration.

[Question] How do you see the future?

[Chong Chu-yong] I plan to visit the Soviet Union around 20 March. I am also pessimistic about whether the North side can open its doors so wide that it can realize its plan to accommodate 120,000 tourists a day. There is a 50/50 percent chance for the Mt Kumgang development plan to be successful.

More on Chong Chu-yong Visit

SK1502111989 Seoul YONHAP in English 1110 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—North Korean authorities have accepted a proposal to introduce Western capital into the proposed inter-Korean joint projects for developing the scenic mountain of Kumgang (Diamond) as a world-class tourist resort, Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, said Wednesday.

Chong, who recently visited Pyongyang at an official invitation, disclosed in a press conference that North Korean officials agreed to allow American, Japanese and

other foreign investors to participate in the projects. "Businessmen from all countries that love peace, freedom and nature will be allowed to invest," he further explained.

The founder of South Korea's Hyundai Group also emphasized that it was desirable for South Korean businesses to seek a consortium with foreign enterprises in an effort to lure foreign tourists to the resort and reduce business risk.

Chong said he would visit Pyongyang again to discuss with the North Korean officials details about the joint venture development of the scenic mountain if the South Korean government finalizes laws governing inter-Korean affairs and approves his accord with the North Korean officials.

Chong is the first known South Korean industrialist to have visited Pyongyang at official invitation since the division of the Korean peninsula four decades ago. He visited North Korea for 10 days from Jan. 23.

Meanwhile, Chong flatly denied reports that he met North Korean leader Kim Il-song during his stay in the North and has invited Ho Tam, chairman of the North Korean Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, to visit Seoul.

RDP Officers Against 'Reckless' Northern Policy
SK1102001089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Feb 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Unprincipled Visit"]

[Text] The opposition Reunification Democratic Party renewed its call for the revision of the National Security Law, the Trade Law and other pertinent laws before enacting a special law on exchanges between South and North Korea.

RDP spokesman So Chong-won claimed in a statement that drafting the projected law on inter-Korean exchanges, that is now under way by the administration and the Democratic Justice Party, should be made by pooling various opinions from the people.

"Before then, the pertinent laws and regulations such as the National Security Law, the Trade Law and the Foreign Exchange Control Law should be first revised," said the RDP spokesman.

Meanwhile, RDP officers called upon party president Kim Yong-sam to warn against the reckless promotion of the northern policy marked by the "unprincipled" visit of Hyundai owner Chong Chu-yong to North Korea, in his exclusive talk with the President today.

Also key RDP post-holders urged the RDP leader to relay the agreements the leaders of the three opposition parties reached at their meeting to solve key political issues such as the liquidation of evil legacies of the Fifth Republic to the President "in a resolute manner."

Opposition Protests 'Secret' Northern Policy
SK1502020089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
15 Feb 89 pp 2,5

["New Analysis" by staff reporter Kang Song-chol: "Opposition Demands Share of Northern Policy Information"]

[Text] With rumors rampant on recent contacts between south and north Korea, opposition lawmakers are expected to take issue with the government's "secret diplomacy" in yesterday's National Assembly interpellation session on foreign affairs and unification matters.

They may call for shared information and increased roles of the opposition parties in working out policies toward the north and other Communist countries.

The opposition parties appear to worry that they are being pushed aside by the government in pursuing policies for improved relations with north Korea. They may be also concerned about the possibility that the ruling camp might exploit the question of inter-Korea relations for gains in domestic politics.

Such sentiments may have been behind the comment by Vice National Assembly Speaker Kim Chae-kwang last week with regard to the recent visit to the north by business tycoon Chong Chu-yong.

"I doubt whether this country is governed by laws. On what grounds did the government allow Chong to visit the north?" said Kim, who belongs to the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, during a meeting of key Assembly officials to discuss steps to cope with Pyongyang's unilateral decision to put off preparatory contacts for the proposed parliamentary conference.

He said he is especially displeased with the fact that the task of seeking economic exchanges and cooperation with the north has been entrusted to Chong, who he charges is suspected of involvement in major economic scandals of the previous administration of Chon Tu-hwan.

As a protest gesture, Kim did not attend a briefing session where key ruling and opposition lawmakers were invited to hear Chong report on his visit to the north.

Kim's accusation was followed by outcries by other opposition politicians who denounced the government for not fully consulting the opposition parties in carrying out major inter-Korea policies.

"If the government continues to act like this, it had better not expect cooperation from the opposition in diplomacy in the future," said Choe Hyong-u, floor leader of the RDP.

The opposition lawmakers are unanimous in accusing President No Tae-u of relying too much on Pak Chol-on, a senior presidential aide, in opening contacts with north Korea and other Communist countries.

Nicknamed "Pakssinger" by opposition lawmakers, Pak is said to have worked as a secret envoy of No in opening contacts with the Soviet Union and other East-bloc countries. According to some reports, which were denied by the government, Pak also met secretly with a north Korean vice foreign minister in Singapore last month and delivered Seoul's new unification formula to him for consideration.

Harshly criticizing the "secret diplomacy of Chongwadae," the opposition parties urged the government to obtain national consensus before pushing major inter-Korea policies. The Party for Peace and Democracy proposed setting up a nongovernmental body comprising prominent figures from all sectors of society for formulation of unification policies.

Opposition politicians also suspect that the government may be attempting to use the "north Korean card" again in a bid to push itself through various political difficulties, which include continued disputes over charges of irregularities during the Fifth Republic.

RDP President Kim Yong-sam may have had this concern in mind when he stressed that President No's midterm appraisal should be conducted purely over the progress of democratic reforms and the liquidation of Fifth Republic irregularities. He warned against attempts to link the issue of northern diplomacy and inter-Korea relations with the promised interim assessment.

The ongoing special Assembly session is likely to see inter-party wrangling over a bid by the ruling Democratic Justice Party to legislate a special law which it says is necessary for accelerating exchanges with the north.

The ruling party unveiled the contents of the bill which covers entry and exit permits for south and north Koreans crossing the demarcation line and duty-free treatment for north Korean commodities brought into the south, among others.

Opposition parties have been arguing that enacting the special law should be preceded by abolition or revision of the controversial National Security Act and some other laws that contain clauses conflicting with current developments between south and north Korea.

"Northern diplomacy and unification policies should be pursued consistently on the basis of national consensus. In light of this, our party opposes the inauguration of a government body that will have monopoly on these matters," said PPD floor leader Kim Won-ki, taking issue with a clause of the ruling party-proposed bill calling for the establishment of a special committee chaired by the prime minister.

Meantime, the opposition parties have been intensifying efforts to open channels of dialogue on their own with the Soviet Union, China and other Communist countries.

PPD leader Kim Tae-chung plans to visit Moscow in April, and his party is seeking to participate in the Socialist International as an observer.

Kim Yong-sam said during his recent visit to Tokyo that he is sounding out the possibility of visiting Pyongyang this year. He said his party's ties with the Japan Socialist Party will help him open channels of dialogue with many East-bloc countries.

Kim Chong-pil, president of the minor opposition New Democratic Republican Party, seems to stand aloof, while warning against possible pitfalls that may lie ahead in the rush for contacts with north Korea and other Communist countries.

Kim Tae-chung Meets Hungary's Straub, Horn
SK1502055089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0539 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Budapest, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, the first South Korean politician to visit Hungary, met head of state Bruno Straub Tuesday.

Kim, on a four-day private trip to Budapest, explained Korea's policy of improving relations with socialist countries and requested Hungary's assistance in promoting relations with North Korea.

The president of Korea's opposition Party for Peace and Democracy told Straub the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and Hungary will contribute to world peace.

Straub responded that the ties will be helpful in South Korea's efforts to improve relations with other socialist countries and blasted North Korea for its opposition to them.

Kim had lunch later in the day with Secretary of Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn. The two agreed to promote exchanges at the National Assembly and party level and then discussed Korea's participation in Hungary's foundation of an international university.

Kim arrived in Budapest on Feb. 11, and is scheduled to return home Thursday via Moscow and Tokyo after a 17-day tour of five European nations.

USSR Invites Industry Federation Group

*SK1102024489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT
11 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 11 (YONHAP)—Officials from the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) will visit the Soviet Union in February or early March to prepare for a trip by leading Korean industrialists

Vladimir Golanov, vice president of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce, cabled FKI Managing Director Cho Kyu-ha early this month, asking him to dispatch a group of federation officials, a spokesman for FKI said Saturday.

The FKI advance team is to discuss the businessmen's itinerary and visas, informing the Soviet side of their personal details, the spokesman said.

Ku Cha-kyong, former FKI chairman, said Friday that the Soviet Chamber of Commerce has invited a 40-member delegation of industrialists to visit the country in March to promote economic ties between the two nations.

Trade Mission Exchange With Japan Planned

*SK1502090789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—Korean and Japanese businessmen hope that exchanges of trade missions will help balance the chronic trade deficit suffered by South Korea for decades.

Five Korean sales promotion teams representing 220 firms will be sent to Japan this year and one buying delegation representing 150 Japanese firms is to visit here in September, the Korea-Japan Economic Association announced Tuesday.

The association has about 160 Korean member firms who have trade relations or technical ties with Japanese firms and is affiliated with the Japan-Korea Economic Association.

The first team of 30 textiles and agricultural and marine products companies will visit Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kagoshima from Feb. 27 to March 4.

The second delegation of more than 100 firms in almost all industries, including electronics and machinery, is to visit Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya from May 22 to 27.

In July, September and November, the other three groups will be dispatched to Japan.

The two economic associations, striving to build closer relationships among their members, will hold the 21st joint conference of Korea-Japan and Japan-Korea Economic Committees in Seoul from April 25 to 27 with 200 businessmen from the two nations participating.

There are also plans to establish a research institute on Korea-Japan economy in Seoul and exchange student tour groups.

Since diplomatic ties between Korea and Japan were restored in 1965, Korea's cumulative trade deficit with Japan has snowballed to 47.6 billion dollars. From a peak of 5.4 billion dollars in 1986, the deficit has been gradually decreasing and last year it hit about 4 billion dollars.

However, Korea's industrial infrastructure is heavily dependent upon Japan for raw materials and key parts and so the deficit is unlikely to disappear soon.

Farmers Protest Stirs Reactions Nationwide

Investigation Intensifies

*SK1502032589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—Stung into action by President No Tae-u's sharp reaction, the prosecution and police have intensified their investigations of Monday's massive violent protest by thousands of farmers in the heart of the capital.

They are concentrating on determining who was behind the well-planned violence, prosecution and police spokesmen said Tuesday.

Suspicion is focussed on dissident organizations of farmers, students, and other activists.

Special attention will also be paid to uncovering the source of funds used to charter as many as 300 buses and to prepare hundreds of sticks and leaflets for the protest rally.

More than 12,000 farmers from 60 counties across the country gathered in Seoul's Yoido Plaza for the rally, after which nearly half of them went on a three-hour rampage, burning eight vehicles and makeshift facilities on the plaza and leaving more than 100 people injured.

No, in a surprise visit to National Police Headquarters Tuesday, instructed the police to strictly deal with the violence.

The prosecution, which was reportedly seeking to indict only three of the 28 farmers arrested on the scene, has instructed the police to reinvestigate all those detained.

The prosecution has also decided to subpoena leaders of dissident organizations for questioning on how they could bring more than 12,000 farmers from across the country to the Monday rally.

Police, acting on statements by farmers arrested on the scene, are tracking down the leaders of dissident groups who organized the rally and instigated the violence.

Police are also investigating whether the militant Catholic Farmers Association was behind the rally. Most of the farmers who attended the Yoido rally had been contacted by local chapters of the Catholic Farmers Association, the police spokesman said.

Seven of the farmers arrested on the scene are behind bars, 16 others will go to summary court and five have been released.

Meanwhile, the National Police Headquarters has decided to change from "defensive" tactics in battling violent demonstrations to "offensive" methods, arresting the ringleaders and others from the "conspiracy" stage.

NDRP Officials Express Concern

SK1502021089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
15 Feb 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Absence of Policy"]

[Text] NDRP [New Democratic Republican Party] officials have expressed deep concern over Monday's violent farmers' rally on Yoido.

Most of the party officials, who attended a party leaders' meeting yesterday morning, were sympathetic with the farmers, saying the problem originated from the absence of a state policy for farmers.

But they agreed that their motives could not justify the violent means they used.

The NDRP, during the meeting, also agreed to decide whether the party supports the government bill for a special law on south-north exchanges after full study and discussion because, the party officials say, the bill is mostly made up presidential decrees and might infringe on legislative rights.

PPD Promises Aid to Farmers

SK1502020289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
15 Feb 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Promise for Aid"]

[Text] The No. 1 opposition PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] has decided to accommodate several demands of the farmers who staged a rally in front of the National Assembly Monday, including abolition of the irrigation tax, debt relief for farmers and medical insurance.

A press release distributed after a meeting of leading party officials yesterday morning said the party would pay all medical charges for the injured farmers and send some PPD members to the minister of home affairs to discuss the release of those arrested during the rally.

The press release, however, did not mention the rally itself.

In the meantime, the party's bureau for external cooperation reported to the meeting that the PPD provided some financial support and transportation to the farmers for the rally.

Political Reactions Noted

SK1502084589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—Militant farmers have driven a wedge between South Korea's ruling and opposition parties with their violent demonstration in Seoul on Monday.

While the opposition says the farmers are economically deprived and action must be taken to meet their demands, the ruling camp sees the threat of a revolution and wants a police crackdown.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], in a meeting of key post holders Wednesday morning, decided a thorough investigation is needed to determine who was behind the well-organized violence.

Participants also agreed to define the massive rally nearby the National Assembly building as a "stepping stone for a violent revolution," rather than accepting the farmers' definition of it as a "movement for a better life."

Some 12,000 farmers, militant students and dissidents from across the country rallied, demanding the abolition of irrigation fees and the purchase by the government of all their red pepper rendered surplus due to overplanting.

After the rally about 200 protesters, armed with bamboo staves and wooden clubs, confronted police, leaving at least 80 policemen and 20 farmers injured and eight automobiles on fire.

The DJP decided to urge the government to single out the masterminds of the rampage, which it said might have been engineered by a political group.

"The protest was disguised as a farmers welfare movement, however, we should take heed that forces of violence organized the massive rally to accomplish their purpose," DJP spokesman Pak Hi-tae said.

"The protest, as far as we know, was aimed at beginning the annual spring labor offensive, having been elaborately prepared and staged," Pak said.

The DJP urged the government to closely investigate the incident, citing the use of "political" slogans such as cancellation of the visit to Seoul of U.S. President George Bush, withdrawal of nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from South Korea and suspension of the annual Korea-U.S. "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

The Party for Peace and Democracy, however, called on the government to accept the farmers' demands for abolition of irrigation fees and to purchase all their excess red pepper.

"The government should modestly accept the farmers demand and prepare a fundamental solution of their dissatisfaction," the PPD said in a statement.

The PPD said it would seek to abolish the Irrigation Tax in collaboration with the other opposition parties.

It asked for all detained farmers to be freed immediately.

The No. 2 opposition Reunification Democratic Party called on the farmers to use moderation, and said that the incident should serve as an occasion to help the government realize the need to correct its agricultural policies.

The New Democratic Republican Party also expressed its regret for the violent rally, but urged the government to understand what had prompted the farmers to take to the streets.

Violence Criticized

SK1502022489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
15 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: "No More Violence"]

[Text] Outbursts of violence at two different places marred the beginning of this week. The fact that these two cases were not criminally motivated cannot give them legitimacy.

The major incident took place in front of the National Assembly and the Korea Broadcasting System buildings in Yoido Monday afternoon, ravaging their neighborhoods. Large crowds of farmers gathered from many parts of the country to protest an irrigation tax and the low price of red pepper.

Joined by some student radicals and other dissident activists, the disgruntled farmers launched a violent demonstration, setting fire to eight vehicles and destroying three nearby structures, attacking reporters and even stoning intra-city buses passing through the area.

Scores of riot police officers and dozens of the protesters were injured in the melee, while traffic around the area was tied up for hours. Even small stall keepers doing business there suffered from the rampage of some rioting farmers.

In another instance, thousands of striking workers at the Hyundai Heavy Industry Plant took to the streets of Ulsan and raided a hotel and a department store run by the Hyundai Group to interfere with their operation and harass the people at those establishments.

These two examples of mass violence, though varying in intensity and cause, are equally alarming, and reprehensible, in their flagrant violation of the law and the code of social conduct. It goes against the spirit of democracy where the demands of the people are to be duly processed through their representatives by peaceful means.

The farmers may have good grounds for their demand for a more realistic agrarian policy. But the disturbance they staged in Yoido was irrational and extremist. It could never have been the right way to promote their objective. They should and could have found an alternative to such a disruptive method of expressing their views.

Involvement of innocent and unrelated outsiders at violent clashes, forcing them to become victims of harassment, and other intimidation tactics are grossly out of place on any occasion. Those responsible for the two incidents this week need to take a second look at their behavior and learn to practice democratic, and legal, ways.

Respect for law and order must be upheld in labor disputes, social campaigns and any other types of political activism.

Correct Farming Policy Urged

SK1502012689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Feb 89 p 9

[By staff reporter Kim Chae-il: "Farmers' Protests Show Hole in Agricultural Policy"]

[Text] Monday's violent mass rally of farmers at the Yoido Plaza near the building of the National Assembly demonstrated a big gap between the government and the farmers in how they view agricultural policy.

About 12,000 farmers from some 70 counties across the country went wild in a two-and-half-hour protest demonstration, demanding the abolition of the irrigation charging system and purchase of their whole red pepper produce. They also called for an end to the agricultural imports from the United States, arguing that the current government policy is disrupting the rural economy.

In the violent demonstration, six vehicles were burned up, about 100 people, including 87 policemen, were injured and office buildings were attacked with fire-bombs and stones.

Shortly after the incident, President No Tae-u instructed the police to thoroughly ferret out the rioters and wire-pullers involved in the melee.

The principal call for farmers, especially those from Cholla provincial areas, is to scrap the irrigation taxes. They argued that the irrigation charge is so heavy, compared with land rents and tap water charges in urban areas.

Strongest tax resistance is reported from Chollanam-to where only 9.7 percent of the pertinent farmers had paid irrigation charges as of the end of January. The figure is compared with over 90 percent in Seoul, Kyonggi-to, Kangwon-to and Kyongsangpuk-to areas. Chollapuk-to reported 48 percent, Kyongsangnam-to 77 percent, Chungchongpuk-to 80.4 percent and Chungchongnam-to 80.9 percent.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said that the government has exempted farmers from the burden of 600 billion won which was used for the construction and repairs of irrigation facilities.

Furthermore, the ministry said that the irrigation charges were reduced from 19,000 won per 1,000 square meters of rice paddy field in 1987 to the 7,600 won level last year, standing firm against the farmers' demand. Under the charge reduction measure, ministry officials said, the tax volume shrank from 81 billion won in 1987 to 35 billion won in 1988.

However, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kim Sik said that his ministry will work on measures to cut the expenses of irrigation management cooperatives through manpower reduction as a means of lessening farmers' burdens.

In line with the democratization moves, representatives of the cooperatives will be elected by popular vote, Minister Kim said.

Despite the government's instructions, the movement to boycott the irrigation charge payment shows symptoms of spreading nationwide.

Protesting farmers and the government also are at odds over the issue of red peppers. Farmers strongly call on the government to purchase the remaining amount of 45,000 tons of red peppers, asserting that the "red pepper" crisis has resulted from the government's mistaken policy.

They argued that the government urged tobacco-farming households to change their crop item to red peppers in line with the cigarette market opening, causing the red pepper overproduction.

On the other hand, the ministry said that it has purchased 32,000 tons of red peppers on three occasions with the outlay of 110 billion won, 25 percent of the Agricultural Stabilization Fund of this year, adding that warehouses have no more space for storage. More government purchase of the red pepper is "impossible," the ministry spokesman said.

Responding to the government allegation, farmers complained that the government has often resorted to imports to counter the price hike of farm products but has no measure for local farmers failing to chalk up even production costs.

Over the issue of agricultural imports, the farmers and the government are also in sharp confrontation.

The government, especially the Economic Planning Board, is in a position to reduce the farming population to one third of the current 18 percent level and increase non-farming income like in Japan and Taiwan, maintaining that the country has reached the uppermost limit in terms of agricultural profitability promotion.

In contrast, farmers stick to the position of not accepting the low-priced agricultural imports hampering the rural economy, arguing that they deserve the benefits from distribution of the national wealth accumulated by the cheap labor force from rural areas and reasonable prices for farm products.

In particular, in connection with the restructuring of the agricultural industry, academic circles evince divided views. Some experts suggest the expansion of farming scale while reducing the farming population. On the other hand, other agriculture watchers call for the import liberalization of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, farming machinery and compound feed, which account for most of the production costs, to start with.

Farmers are also threatened with conglomerates' participation in the livestock industry and increase in the rents of land in line with the capital inflow from urban areas. They also have growing complaints about monopolization of the agricultural processing and distribution industry by big enterprises.

Agriculture watchers criticized that the government has thus far resorted to impromptu imports without a basic and steady policy direction whenever demand-supply problems arise.

Unlike in the past, the farmers' voice is likely to grow in the days to come, constituting a bigger political influence.

The time has come for the country to approach agricultural policy with a more sincere attitude in pursuit of a long-term and basic direction, occasioned by the mass protest rally of farmers which shocked the nation.

Farmers Plan Another Protest

SK1502012889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Leaders of protesting farmers said yesterday that they would hold another mass rally on Yoido Plaza on Feb. 25, the first anniversary of the No Tae-u's inauguration as President of the Sixth Republic.

Yi Su-kum, chairman of the Chongup branch of the Catholic Farmers Association, demanded in a statement that the government abolish irrigation taxes and purchase more red peppers at higher prices from farmers.

"Unless farmers' living conditions improve, there will be another violent clash between protesting farmers and police," Yi said in the statement jointly issued by Yi Yu-yon, who leads a group of red pepper-growing farmers.

Protest Staged Against No's Kwangju Visit

OW1502121689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 KYODO—Several hundreds students and citizens in the southwest Korean city of Kwangju staged street demonstrations against President No Tae-u's visit to Kwangju on Wednesday.

Protesters said No's visit before what they termed as the completion of a true investigation into the 1980 Kwangju general uprising would only represent an attempt to deceive Kwangju citizens. The bloody Kwangju uprising cost the lives of about 190 persons and injured some 380 others.

Some of the demonstrators on Wednesday hurled Molotov cocktails at riot police and burnt two police boxes.

According to Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. (MBC), six persons were taken into custody when they tried to block No and his delegation near a Kwangju hospital.

Some 200 Chosun University students also briefly blocked a railway line in front of the university, MBC said.

No Sees 'Democracy' as Solution to Kwangju

SK1502074589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0737 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—Democracy is the best way to cure the wounds of the May 1980 Kwangju uprising and restore the honor of Kwangju citizens, rather than visible measures and compensation, President No Tae-u said Wednesday.

At a meeting after a policy briefing by South Cholla provincial government and Kwangju city government officials, No said that restoring Kwangju's reputation began with the flow of democratization and promised that Kwangju will no longer be a victim of dark history.

"I expect the current sitting of the National Assembly to pass a law to restore the reputation of and compensate the citizens of Kwangju," he said. "We must settle the matter ultimately with understanding and love as Kwangju citizens will not be satisfied even if the government and the National Assembly do their best."

No also called for harmony and tolerance, understanding and love for healing injuries, saying the country should not be bound to the past.

He said Kwangyang Bay in South Cholla Province, in which a major industrial complex exists, will soon stand in the spotlight as a region of heavy and chemical industries and an international trade port because expansion projects are creating an industrial base.

Assembly Panel To Resume Kwangju Hearings

SK1502075389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—A National Assembly panel will resume hearings on a May 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju late this month, renewing its call on former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha to testify before it.

In a meeting of vice chairmen marred by a walk-out of ruling party members, the National Assembly's special committee on the suppression of the Kwangju civil uprising set the next hearing for Feb. 22-24.

The committee, dominated by opposition party members, adopted a list of 51 witnesses, including the two ex-presidents, Chong Ho-yong, former special forces commander and current ruling party lawmaker, and Chong Ung, former commander of the 31st Division and now an opposition lawmaker.

The opposition camp expects the two former generals to testify Feb. 24 on a shooting in front of the provincial government building that killed many civilians.

However, Rep. Yi Min-sup, vice chairman representing the ruling party, said Wednesday Chong Ho-yong will not attend the hearing and complained that witnesses were chosen one-sidedly by the opposition camp.

Yi said witnesses should be decided by the full committee, not in a meeting of vice chairmen, and ruling party lawmakers will not participate in the hearing.

Yi complained the committee has been run by the major opposition party for peace and democracy (PPD). Rep. Mun Tong-hwan of the PPD chairs the panel.

He also demanded that a letter from Rep. Cho Sun-sung to the U.S. State Department in connection with the hearing be invalidated and a new letter drawn up by a sub-committee. Cho sent the letter requesting the testimony of William Gleysteen, former American ambassador to South Korea, and Gen. John Wickham, former commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command.

The ruling party has opposed resumption of the hearings, seeking to put an early end to the controversy surrounding the misdeeds of former President Chon, while the opposition is pressing for a thorough probe into the case, in which 193 people were killed by official count.

The panel will issue writs of summons to the ex-presidents. The two rejected similar writs last month despite parliamentary threat of prosecution for holding the Assembly in contempt.

Extra Session To Handle Chon Issue

SK1102000289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Feb 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong: "Extra Session To See Hegemony Battle"]

[Text] Rival parties are sure to engage in a battle for hegemony during the extraordinary parliamentary session, scheduled for Monday through March 4, in which the opposition will try to revive controversy over Chon Tu-hwan's alleged misdeeds in protest against the ruling camp's plan to put off the Chon problem.

Ruling party secretary general Yi Chong-chan yesterday predicted "acute" confrontation with the oppositionists who are competing for the support of the pan-national dissident group, Chonminnyon, saying that there is a possibility that politics will further be thrust into "disorder."

The three opposition parties, which constitute a working majority in the House, will present a unified bill during the three-week session with the bill's purpose introducing a special prosecutor system for extensive probes of the former president's corruption and abuse of power.

The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] will recommend that President No veto the bill on the ground that the special prosecutor system is contradictory to the classic separation of the three government powers and will partly deny the current prosecution of some of its power.

It foresees that the special prosecutors, if introduced, may instantly interrogate the former president and DJP founder, whom the ruling party has so far shielded from opposition offensives at the cost of its popularity.

Rather, the DJP will try to calm down the bitter disputes following Chon's written explanations about his suspicious behavior he committed during his eight years in office by enacting special laws providing for compensation of victims of the past administration's wrongdoings, especially for the 1980 Kwangju protesters.

Government party floor leader Kim Yun-hwan addressed a seminar of party lawmakers and told them that Chon and his predecessor Choe Kyu-ha would submit the documents to the Assembly around Feb. 25 if the ad hoc parliamentary panels would not accept the DJP-proposed formula of their indirect testimony. Chon and Choe have turned down Assembly writs to appear before the panels Jan. 26, ignoring threats of indictment.

The whip said, "We have to emerge from the endless arguments on the irregularities of the past administration this time and open the way for President No's firm leadership."

He said that the DJP would unilaterally declare an abolition of the ad hoc parliamentary committees after issuing its own white paper upon the close of the Assembly session, adding that it would be actually impossible to finish the sticky issue through consensus between the ruling and opposition parties.

The DJP will seek to establish or revise a total of 34 laws including those compensating Kwangju victims and inmates of Samchong reeducation camps run by military units without any appropriate legal basis.

The oppositionists are expected to initially object to most of the bills. They believe that the real pictures about the May 1980 military suppression of the Kwangju uprising and other power abuses should be unveiled before compensation is granted, suspecting Chon and his Korea Military Academy classmate Chong Ho-yong should be held responsible for the shooting of the citizens.

Rep. Chong of the DJP is No's high school classmate and is widely regarded as a strong candidate for the party's presidential nomination. Chong was one of Chon's top six deputies and was one of those, the presidents of the three opposition parties called to be immediately arrested.

One big bone of contention will also be a bill, endorsed by the Cabinet Thursday, which aims at banning the use of Molotov cocktails, one of the key weapons of radical student protesters.

Rep. So Chong-won of the Reunification Democratic Party accused the administration of neglecting efforts to eradicate causes for the protests and only trying to oppress demonstrations.

The two other opposition parties have kept silent but are expected to join the RDP's initiative in blocking the passage, observers said.

The opposition forces seem determined to back the No administration into a corner in the face of a crucial mid-term appraisal vote and elections for local councils, both expected for this year.

This session may be the last one before the interim assessment of No's achievements, judging from repeated remarks by DJP chairman Pak Chun-kyu that the exact formula and timing would be set following contacts with opposition leaders during the three-week sitting.

There lies a possibility for compromise on the termination of the disputes over the old Chon legacy in today's talk between No and RDP's Kim Yong-sam, to be probably followed by separate meetings with the two other opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil, the observers pointed out. But the possibility is very slim.

Former Presidents To Send Testimonies

SK1102005289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
11 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha are likely to submit letters of explanation on their positions on the Kwangju incident and Fifth Republic irregularities to parliamentary panels around Feb. 25.

Confirming the ruling DJP's basic position not to accept the opposition's demand for testimony before the parliamentary panels by the two ex-presidents, a ranking ruling party official said the explanatory letters will cover various areas of problems associated with the incident and Fifth Republic misdeeds.

"If the opposition parties refuse to accept the indirect testimonies in the form of explanatory letters by the two ex-presidents, the ruling party has no alternative but to bring an end to parliamentary ad hoc panel activities unilaterally," said the official on condition of anonymity.

A parliamentary ad hoc panel probing the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising issued summonses to Chon and Choe to appear at hearings last month but the two refused to comply.

The law enables the National Assembly to order witnesses to appear before hearings. Parliament is bound by law to bring contempt of parliament charges against those who refuse to comply with summonses. However, the National Assembly is not allowed to forcibly bring such individuals to the witness stand.

Parliament is withholding legal action against the two former presidents in the hope they will testify.

Opposition Agrees To Continue Hearing

SK1502011289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Opposition leaders of the National Assembly's special Kwangju committee voted to hold a three-day hearing on the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising yesterday, calling Chon Tu-hwan, his top aide Chang Se-tong and Chon's predecessor Choe Kyu-ha to testify.

Chon, Chang and Choe were among 51 witnesses selected in a meeting of the panel's vice chairmen from the three opposition parties for the hearing scheduled for Feb. 22-24.

The panel will issue a writ to escort the ex-presidents to the hearing again. Chon and Choe turned down the writ despite the threat of prosecution last month.

Rep. Yi Min-sop, assistant chairman from the ruling Democratic Justice Party, boycotted the vote. He recollected the party's earlier posture not to attend the hearing.

Poll Shows Popularity of Leaders, Parties

SK1102060189 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
10 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] It was shown that a majority of eligible voters think that President No Tae-u must receive a mid-term evaluation as he promised during the election campaign and that they would vote for him if a vote of confidence through a referendum is held now.

CHOSON ILBO and Korea Gallup polled 1,500 men and women over 20 years of age from across the country. On the question "Must President No Tae-u receive a mid-term evaluation as he promised during the election campaign," 59.5 percent of the respondents said, "He must," while 28.4 percent said, "He need not do so." Meanwhile, 11.7 percent said, "I do not know."

On the question "If a vote of confidence is held to determine whether President No Tae-u should remain in power or resign, which will you vote for?" 63.6 percent said, "He must remain in power," while 20.5 percent said, "He must resign." Meanwhile, 15.9 percent said, "I do not know."

Of the respondents who said, "President No Tae-u must remain in power," 34.7 percent said, "He must do so because his term is guaranteed," and 28.3 percent said, "He must do so because political and social stability must be maintained." Among the respondents who said, "He must resign," 31.1 percent said, "He must do so because he failed to resolve the controversy over the irregularities of the Fifth Republic." Meanwhile, in a survey that CHOSON ILBO took to gauge political indexes at the same time when CHOSON ILBO and Korea Gallup were taking this poll, not much change was seen since the second survey in December 1988 in the popularity among the four parties—the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], and New Democratic Reublican Party [NDRP]—and the popularity among the leaders of the four parties—Messrs No Tae-u, Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-pil. However, the popularity of Presidents No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam respectively showed a slight increase, while the popularity of President Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chong-pil respectively showed a slight decrease.

The popularity of the DJP shows an increase from 14.6 percent to 17.2 percent; the popularity for the PPD shows an increase from 21.1 percent to 22.4 percent; the popularity for the RDP shows an increase from 25 percent to 26.6 percent; and the popularity of the NDRP shows an increase from 11.7 percent to 11.8 percent. The order among the four parties—the RDP, PPD, DJP, and NDRP—was identical to that of the second survey. However, a slight change was seen in their ratings since the second survey. The DJP, PPD, and RDP show a slight increase, while the NDRP shows no increase.

Government To Revise National Security Law
SK1102002889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] The government will revise the National Security Law to better cope with various matters arising from its ongoing northward policy and renaming the law "Protection of the Free Democratic System in the South."

The Ministry of Justice and the prosecution, an informed government source said yesterday, agreed to work out a draft bill amending the security law, as early as possible. This is designed to refer the draft to the National Assembly so it can act on it in provisional session this month.

Debates on amendment and annulment of the security law have been underway since the Sixth Republic was inaugurated on Feb. 25, 1988.

The government moved to change the title of the security law, the source said, largely because the citizens' respect for and the trust in the law had become tangibly tenuous.

The source explained that past governments sent many political dissidents to prisons on charges of violating the security law.

Past government, particularly, the administration of the Fifth Republic, caused serious setbacks to the authority of public power, the source added, by applying the security law for prosecution of many political dissidents inadvertently to stay in power.

The government will stipulate in the proposed amendment a clause guaranteeing human rights.

The concept of pro-Communists would be excluded from that of anti-government organizations, according to the source.

The new law would stipulate that members of anti-government organizations would be punished only in case their activities were judged to have benefited the anti-government organizations.

The source said that the government will also omit, from the new security law, the article under which people were subject to legal punishment in the event that they met the citizens of Communist countries and exchanged correspondence with them.

As for abolishment of the security law, a ranking prosecution official said that it is impossible for the government to scrap it, taking into consideration the reality of national division.

He added it is not desirable to let criminal law absorb the security law, although revision of the law is inevitable under the situations of the government vigorously promoting its northward policy.

RDP Spokesman Rejects 'Secret' No-Kim Discussion
SK1502020489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
15 Feb 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Groundless Rumors"]

[Text] RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] spokesman So Chong-won yesterday rejected as groundless speculation that President No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam discussed some issues secretly during their meeting last week.

So said the two failed to reach an agreement on any issues during the meeting. All that was discussed was made public, he said.

He said the ruling party should have accepted Kim's suggestions for settling the current problems and put them into practice. Instead, some DJP members are trying to mislead the people by spreading groundless rumors on the meeting, So maintained.

Floor leader Choe Hyong-u also said Kim met No and suggested several solutions including the adoption of a "special prosecutor" system in an effort to find a way to solve the present political problems. No's refusal to accept Kim's suggestions indicates No's weakness, Choe maintained.

Hyundai Heavy Industries Workers To Resume Work
SK1102001889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] The embattled workers of the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., a mainstay of the Hyundai Group, will resume work today at the shipbuilding yard in Ulsan, Kyongsangnam-to, 54 days after the company shut down the plant.

The shipyard was forced to shut down late last year because the management and the labor union failed to resolve their disputes through dialogue.

The shipbuilder yesterday posted on the bulletin boards in the shipyard notification that the factory will resume normal operations today, while asking the workers to return to work through the mail.

Resumption of work was learned to have been asked for by the trade union.

The enterprise has suffered hectic labor turmoil, especially, since a group of pro-management employees attacked present and dismissed labor leaders at a night meeting early last month.

Policemen Face Arrest for Manhandling Dissident
SK1102004489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Kim Chang-kuk, a court-appointed prosecutor, decided yesterday to seek warrants for the arrest of four police officers suspected of manhandling dissident leader Kim Kun-tae.

Special prosecutor Kim., probing the controversial police torture case, said that he had obtained evidence of police torture against the renowned dissident activist who received the 1988 Robert Kennedy Human Rights Award.

Supt. Paek Nam-un, Capt. Kim Su-hyon, Lt. Kim Sung-tu, and Lt. Choe Sang-nam will be arrested before the court trial begins late this month.

Investigation of the police torture case has been dragging on as Capt. Yi Kun-an, a key suspect of the case, has been at large for about two months.

The prosecution's investigation will go into full swing as soon as Capt. Yi is arrested.

Burma

Election Commission Notes Changes in NLD

*BK1402151989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 14 Feb 89*

["Press Release No 63/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 14 February—9th day of the waxing moon of Tabodwe, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. This commission has continued to issue press releases on changes to the executive committees of political parties registered with the commission to keep the public informed.

2. The National League for Democracy [NLD] sent a letter dated 3 December informing the commission that U Aung Gyi, NLD chairman, resigned as the chairman during the 3d regular meeting of the Central Executive Committee held on 3 December 1988.

3. U Aung Gyi sent a letter to the commission dated 9 December 1988 saying that he had never resigned as chairman of the NLD.

4. Following this, the NLD sent a letter to the commission dated 10 December 1988 informing that U Tin U, vice chairman, had been elected as chairman of the NLD and that, together with U Aung Gyi, the following members of the Central Executive Committee have resigned: U Kyi Han, U Ba Shwe, U Nan Nwe, U Khin Maung Maung, U Tha Hto, U Thein Naing, U Min Din, U Khin Nyo, U Kyaw Myint Lay, U Pho Aung, U Maung Maung, and U Zaw Win U.

5. The NLD sent a letter dated 13 December 1988 to the commission explaining that together with U Aung Gyi, U Kyi Han, U Ba Shwe, U Khin Nyo, U Zaw Win U, U Min Din, U Kyaw Myint Lay, U Tha Hto, U Thein Naing, U Khin Maung Maung, U Maung Maung, U Nan Nwe, and U Pho Aung had been dismissed from the league.

6. The NLD sent a letter to the commission dated 16 December 1988 explaining that the expulsion of U Aung Gyi was a matter decided once and for all by both parties and informed the commission to regard the matter as a final decision of a political party.

7. U Aung Gyi sent a letter dated 22 December 1988 to the commission stating that he absolutely did not accept the dismissal by the NLD.

8. The NLD sent a letter to the commission dated 9 February 1989 with the following list of the Central Executive Committee:

U Tin U, chairman; Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, general secretary; U Win Tin, secretary; U Chit Khaing, secretary; U Kyi Maung, researcher; U Aung Shwe, organizer; U Lwin, treasurer; U Aung Lwin, information officer; Daw Myint Myint Khin, mass and class division.

9. As this commission is working toward holding a free and fair multiparty democratic general elections, it urges the parties to solve their own party affairs. The commission has decided only to record their action.

Aung San Suu Kyi Interviewed About Campaign

*BK1502031989 London BBC in Burmese to Burma
1400 GMT 14 Feb 89*

[From the "Current Affairs" program: "BBC correspondent U Aung Myint Tun's 13 February telephone interview with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, general secretary of the National League for Democracy, who is now in Taunggyi"]

[Text] [Aung Myint Tun] Can you please tell us in detail about what went on at the pledge-making ceremony?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] The pledge-making ceremony was quite brief, it was quite simple. Firstly, we saluted the fallen leaders, then we saluted the memory of those who had fallen in the struggle for democracy, and all of us then made the pledge. And, quite briefly, before concluding the ceremony, I gave a speech urging collective efforts by all parties concerned to ensure that the democratic movement as well as the task of establishing a (?new) Union are a success.

[Aung Myint Tun] How many people attended that meeting?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] I would put it at around 300.

[Aung Myint Tun] That Panglong meeting [to mark the signing of the Panglong Agreement—commemorated by Union Day—on 12 February], has, of course, ended now; what do you intend to do after this?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] Tomorrow, we will be leaving for Nyaungshwe. The following day we will be visiting Pangtara and Aungban, and the next day, we will be in Loi Kaw. The whole campaign trip will last until (?21) February.

[Aung Myint Tun] Do you intend to do anything special during this trip?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] Nothing special has been planned, but as we see it, our key responsibility is to encourage people to show courage in joining the democratic movement. As we have seen in this southern part of Shan State, people are afraid to act because they are being threatened in many ways. We are encouraging them to be

brave in working for democratic rights, to overcome the situation under which they are afraid to do something. Also, as an organization, we have been showing them that we dare to act.

[Aung Myint Tun] In doing so, in carrying out your program, have there been any difficulties, or has everything gone smoothly?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] So far, there have been no problems in the southern Shan State. However, we have heard about threats being made against our organization members; for instance, they have been threatened with arrest when we go away, and there are also threats to sack public service personnel who attend our talks. I have, however, not heard of any actual action taken so far.

[Aung Myint Tun] How were the threats made? Was it in writing or were they made publicly?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] Of course, they were not made in public, but it is made known to the public. It appears, threats were made against each individual separately. In some places, I have heard about people being asked to sign written pledges that they will not visit me. But this is not the case in the southern Shan State, I have not heard about it. In other divisions, people are made to sign pledges that they will not welcome us.

[Aung Myint Tun] To come back to the point about threats being made individually, can you please give us names of the persons and their townships?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] Offhand, I could say that the National League for Democracy officials in Namhsan have been threatened in such a way. Threats have also been made in other places; for instance, we have heard that the situation in Lai-hka of the southern Shan State is very bad. Those who are part of the democratic movement in Lai-hka are being threatened, disturbed, and unfairly obstructed in many ways.

[Aung Myint Tun] The government recently announced—and you, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, already know about it—the need to observe the law and regulations in distributing pamphlets, handbills, and videotapes. How has this affected your organization nationwide or on this particular trip?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] For us, we are convinced that there are no legal implications regarding our distribution of pamphlets and the videotapes. As a registered political organization we believe we have the right to distribute such pamphlets and videotapes, because these pamphlets contain nothing that contravene the law. They are merely documents that inform the people about what our organization is doing. [words indistinct] I think it is necessary to inform the people in this way. If there is any intention of having fair and free elections, these forms of campaigning must be permitted.

[Aung Myint Tun] How do you feel about your organizational efforts as against the rules and regulations under Proclamation No 2/88 of the government?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] In my opinion, as long as Proclamation No 2/88 is still in force, it will affect our efforts to campaign freely. As far as I understand it, that was proclaimed to prevent rioting and disturbances. I see no signs of any rioting or disturbances in the country today. There have never been any disturbances during my campaigns. Keeping that proclamation in force until now has been a great obstacle to our organizational efforts. Therefore, if there is any genuine desire for having fair and free elections, the proclamation should be revoked.

[Aung Myint Tun] Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, has your organization been consulting or cooperating with the government, and in what way?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] There has never been any consultation or cooperation in any way. This is not because we do not want to do so. We believe that only through consultation and cooperation can we make things work out for all parties. So, far the State Law and Order Restoration Council has not shown any sign of wanting to consult or cooperate with us.

[Aung Myint Tun] Has your side expressed such a willingness to them before?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] We have approached them, requesting consultations. Before I went on a campaign trip to the Irrawaddy Division, I wrote to Brigadier General Khin Nyunt [secretary-1 to the State Law and Order Restoration Council] saying that I wished to discuss my trip and the holding of fair and free elections. The reply I received was that there can be no discussions at the moment because there are too many political parties and too many people have requested consultations.

[Aung Myint Tun] Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, does your party plan to form an alliance with other parties?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] We have established contacts with 31 parties for an alliance.

[Aung Myint Tun] If, for instance, there are elections in the near future, does your organization have any plans to run jointly with other parties or organizations?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] No, we have no such plans. What is important today is, if indeed elections are to be held in a fair and free manner, that conditions should be created now toward that end. To do so, we believe that the democratic rights that we rightly deserve should be given beginning from now. Freedom of speech, (?thought), writing, and dissemination of news should be given now, and only then can fair and free elections take place.

[Aung Myint Tun] Thank you.

Karen Insurgents Attack Train, Civilians
BK1402144889 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] Train patrols are being carried out to detect mines on the Rangoon-Moulmein train route to ensure secure and smooth transport for the public. On 8 February three Karen National Union [KNU] insurgents using light weapons attacked a train patrol at mile marker 123/1 between Thaton and Hninpale stations and detonated a mine. The three KNU insurgents fled when the security forces repulsed the attack.

The train patrol was slightly damaged by the mine attack and derailed and some railway tracks were dislodged. However, there were no injuries.

Responsible authorities and officials from the Rail Transport Corporation went to the site and carried out immediate repairs, completing them at 1145. The Rangoon-Martaban trains are now operating normally.

At about 1800 on 9 February about 12 KNU insurgents crossed from the eastern bank of the Salween River and entered Hmawbi village in Paung Township and forcefully entered a house of a villager, U Thein, and beat up the children of U Thein. Then they burned down eight houses, including that of U Thein, and robbed the owners of the houses before fleeing toward Meinmahla Kyun on the eastern bank of the Salween River at about 2100.

Similarly, at 0100 on 11 February about 20 KNU insurgents raided Yinyon village in Bilin Township and took away 11 head of cattle and burned down three houses, including a cooperative shop. The KNU attack injured one innocent girl and five young children who are being treated at the Bilin Hospital.

Military columns are pursuing the insurgents who fled.

The KNU insurgents have been disrupting transport and communication and undermining local peace and tranquillity. At about 1800 on 7 February a KNU insurgent unit using light weapons attacked a Hilux passenger car with license plate Dhadwe-5451 near Kyondo on Pa-an-Kawkaik route. The attack killed the driver, Maung Aye, 29, son of U Kalasein of Maungngan Ward in Moulmein and wounded a passenger, Maung Kyaw Nyunt, 24, in his right hip.

Similarly, at 1000 on 11 February a KNU unit using light weapons attacked a passenger car near Wekarein village in Pa-an Township on Pa-an-Kawkaik route. When the security forces in the vehicle repulsed the attack the insurgents fled toward the south. The insurgent attack killed seven passengers and wounded one soldier, one member of the People's Police Force, and five passengers. The attack from the security forces killed an insurgent and one AK-47 automatic rifle was seized.

At 0800 on 8 February, a team of officers led by Dr (Clifford Chein), head of the Karen State Health Department, left Pa-an for Kawkaik in a departmental car to inspect township hospitals. When they reached Kawkada Bridge they were attacked by a KNU insurgent unit with light weapons, killing one person and wounding five others.

Among those killed were Daw Khin Yi, a health officer and those wounded were Dr (Clifford Chein), head of the Karen State Health Department; Dr Soe Win, member of the anti-malaria unit; U Saw Tin Thein, driver; Maung Saw Mya U, 2d year Math major; and Daw (Elizabeth).

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Chatchai Briefs Sultan on Peace Initiatives
BK1402032189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
14 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday briefed Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei on the progress of Thai efforts in the Kampuchea peace process, Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said yesterday.

But before departing for Brunei, Chatchai told reporters at Don Muang Airport that Thailand may not host an informal meeting of the four Kampuchean factions to avoid offending Indonesia.

Suwit said Chatchai informed the Brunei Sultan during a 30-minute audience yesterday afternoon at Istana Nural Iman Palace that leaders of the four Khmer factions—the Vietnamese backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, the pro-China Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Sihanoukist force—have all agreed to attend the second informal meeting in Jakarta (JIM II).

Suwit quoted Chatchai as saying that Thailand supports JIM II and expected that the meeting on Feb 19-21 will bring about a positive result, leading to peace in the region.

Chatchai told Sultan Bolkiah that Thailand invited PRK Premier Hun Sen to Bangkok last month to sound out Phnom Penh's position on the Kampuchean problem and that he had earlier informed Indonesian President Suharto and Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamed of Hun Sen's visit, said the spokesman.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who was present at the audience, also informed Sultan Bolkiah of his just-concluded visit to China, during which he held talks with key Chinese leaders.

Sitthi was quoted as saying that China and the Soviet Union, which have agreed to hold a summit in mid-May, still differ on several points regarding the Kampuchean conflict, according to Suwit. Sitthi said China insisted on having a quadripartite provisional government prior to a general election, while the Soviet Union wanted a national reconciliation council.

Suwit said the sultan was pleased with Thailand's attempts to solve the 10-year-old Kampuchean conflict. Sultan Bolkiah said he supports ASEAN's and Thailand's stance on the problem, according to Suwit.

Sitthi said upon his return from a four-day trip to China on Sunday that both Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Vietnam have asked Thailand to host a meeting of the four Khmer factions.

Sitthi said he would have to consult other ASEAN member countries as well as key western allies, such as the United States and France, before agreeing to host such a meeting.

But Chatchai contradicted Sitthi's statement yesterday morning by saying that Thailand may not host the meeting to avoid offending President Suharto.

"We must honour president Suharto, who initiated the first and the second Jakarta Informal Meetings," Chatchai said.

Malaysia

Commentary Views Efforts Toward Cambodian Peace
BK1402093189 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] There is once more a flurry of diplomatic activities over the Kampuchean issue. The diplomatic discussions that Mr Hun Sen, head of the pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh, held with Thai cabinet ministers in Bangkok have received particular attention in the media. This is the first time that Mr Hun Sen has officially held a dialogue with any ASEAN government leaders. This event in itself should demonstrate to the international community the sincere commitment of ASEAN to the peace process in Kampuchea.

It is now abundantly clear that there are two dimensions to the issue of Kampuchea. The first is the external aspect. Vietnam must withdraw its troops and thereby remove the principal source of tension in the Indochina region. It looks as though this external dimension is less complex than the internal one. The Soviet Union and China have both been sending out signals that indicate the probability of more cordial relations between them. The forthcoming Sino-Soviet summit after 30 years of cool and correct relations is a significant development.

The Soviet Union has been the main supplier of arms and economic assistance to Vietnam. Without that support, Hanoi will not be able to continue its expensive occupation policy in Kampuchea. The Soviets have practically completed their withdrawal from Afghanistan. Mr Gorbachev will certainly not want to encourage Vietnam to prolong its stay in Kampuchea. China, for its part, has stated that it will stop aiding the Khmer Rouge only if the Vietnamese order their soldiers out of Kampuchea. Therefore, by September at the latest, we may be witnessing a new phase in the geopolitics of the Indochina region.

This is precisely the point at which it is necessary to ensure that a power vacuum is not created. Dr Mahathir Mohamed, on a number of occasions, has expressed his perception on the new political order that should emerge in Kampuchea. There should never be a return of the Pol Pot regime or any regime like it to power. The best way to ensure this is to deploy a UN peacekeeping force or at least a neutral observer group. This is vital because the solution of the external problem should not be followed by political disintegration or chaos within the country. Ideally, as it is going to happen in Namibia, a general election could be held to ascertain the state of Kampuchean public opinion. A proper constituent assembly would then be established to work out a new constituency [as heard] for Kampuchea and its people. If that is not possible, then the three anti-Vietnamese factions and the pro-Vietnamese faction of Hun Sen could hold face-to-face dialogue. A lot will depend on how far mature statesmanship will override narrow factional power drives.

In this matter, Prince Norodom Sihanouk can play a key role. His willingness to resume his former position as head of the Coalition Government will be welcomed by many world leaders. He will probably take part in the further round of talks to be held in Jakarta soon for all Kampuchean political groups. Whatever the moves employed to bring peace to Kampuchea, Malaysia and its ASEAN partners will support Kampuchean aspirations.

Soviet Troop Withdrawal From Afghanistan Welcomed
BK1402062989 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0600 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] Malaysia welcomes the Soviet Government's decision to completely withdraw its troops from Afghanistan by tomorrow's deadline. Foreign Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar said Malaysia hopes that the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan will be carried out in full until no more Soviet soldiers remain in the country.

In an interview with RTM [Radio and Television Malaysia], he said Malaysia also hopes that conflicting parties in the country, including the mujahidin, will move toward setting up their own government following the

Soviet's withdrawal. This is to enable the people of Afghanistan to live in peace and also to make it possible to hold elections to choose a popular government.

Datuk Abu Hassan said that the reconstruction of Afghanistan will be brought up at the foreign ministers' meeting at the Organization of Islamic Conference in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in March.

Peacekeeping Battalion To Depart for Namibia
*BK1402091789 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 14 Feb 89*

[Text] The Defense Ministry is preparing to strengthen a battalion to be sent to Namibia under the United Nations peacekeeping force. The minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, said today Malaysia has a political commitment to the UN and is ever ready to discharge its responsibility. He said this to reporters after meeting 15 military officers who will form the second group of officers from Malaysia to join the UN Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group, UNIIMOG.

On the possibility of the membership of the unit being enlarged if the number of participating nations was reduced, Tengku Rithauddeen said the Malaysian Government was ever sensitive to the changes and conflicts taking place in the process of setting up a democratic Namibia. Tengku Rithauddeen said the 750-member battalion would be strengthened with the addition of one company, about 150 soldiers, and the armed forces were preparing to train them.

Meanwhile, the Malaysian force, drawn mostly from the 17th Battalion, Royal Malay Regiment, is actively training and getting ready at Melaka's Terendak Camp for its duties in Namibia. The force is expected to be stationed in Namibia from 1 April this year.

On UNIIMOG, Tengku Rithauddeen said the first group, which began its duties in the Gulf area in August, would return home on the 27th of this month. The second group, which will leave tomorrow, was expected to be stationed on the Iraqi side of the border for a year.

Ghafar Baba Dismisses Succession Speculation
*BK1402121989 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 14 Feb 89 p 1*

[By Kalimullah Hassan]

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur—Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba has dismissed speculation of a succession struggle in Malaysia and says Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed will be back at the helm when he is strong enough to resume work in the next two months.

"The political structure in Malaysia is not going to change." Dr Mahathir will continue as Prime Minister after he has recuperated from heart surgery, Mr Ghafar told THE STRAITS TIMES in an interview yesterday.

He said he was "absolutely sure Dr Mahathir can assume the heavy responsibilities".

Mr Ghafar said he had a bypass operation in November 1987 and returned to work within two months.

"From all accounts, I know that Dr Mahathir is well. He will be fully recovered by the time he returns to work," said Mr Ghafar, who has taken over the Prime Minister's duties, including the Home and Justice portfolios.

Mr Ghafar disclosed that the Prime Minister should be able to return to work by the end of March or early April.

Dr Mahathir had a quintuple coronary bypass last month, which led to speculation in the vernacular and foreign press about who would succeed him. The news reports suggested he might retire.

Mr Ghafar said of these reports: "It is pure speculation." As far as he was concerned, there was no question of Dr Mahathir stepping down.

He also dispelled talk that he had asked Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, Dr Mahathir's arch rival who heads the dissident Spirit of 46 group, to join New Umno [United Malays National Organization]. [passage omitted]

Cambodia

National Assembly Resolutions Endorsed
*BK1402095189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Feb 89*

[Station editorial: "Determined To Vigorously Implement the Resolutions of the First National Assembly's 16th Session"]

[Text] The first National Assembly's 16th session, which vigorously went on for 6 days from 6 to 11 February 1989, was concluded with brilliant results.

At this session, members of the National Assembly were busy with their work. They shared knowledge and concrete experiences and put forth good ideas beneficial to the country and nation. They dared to speak the truth frankly about the real situation in each constituency. Our National Assembly session received many good and correct views in the implementation of its task in our new revolutionary phase. The Assembly unanimously endorsed the reports of the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Court and the general prosecutor; the reports on the situation of national defense, proselytizing work, the building of the border defense line, the safeguarding of political security and social order, and foreign affairs activities; and the comments of the National Assembly's four committees. The Assembly unanimously listened to and endorsed the report on the activities to restore and develop the 10-year socio-economic plan and the targets of the 1989 state budget,

and the report summing up the implementation of financial tasks and state budget for the past 10 years, and the targets for 1989-90. Along with this, the Assembly also adopted and ratified the Council of State's decrees on dissolving and creating the office of the Council of Ministers and the setting up of the Tourism Directorate; the decree nominating, transferring, and retiring Council of Ministers' members; and amended articles 15, 16, and 17 of the law on the tenure and use of land.

The National Assembly welcomed and fully supported the principled stand adopted by our PRK party and state to smoothly implement the national reconciliation policy and to negotiate with the opposing side and concerned countries on the basis of the PRK's seven-point position. The National Assembly voiced vigorous support for the statement of the PRK and the SRV on the readiness to end the Vietnamese volunteer troops' presence in September this year if there is a political solution by considering it a gesture full of goodwill and lofty responsibility in the search to find a peaceful, political solution to the two aspects of the Cambodian problem to advance toward building Cambodia into an independent, peaceful, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned state and to contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation. The National Assembly rejoiced over the current detente in the region and in the world in which negotiations to end all conflicts through peaceful means prevail. In this context, the National Assembly noted with satisfaction the positive change in favor of peaceful coexistence in the region, particularly in the relations between the Indochinese countries and those of ASEAN, between Indochina and the Kingdom of Thailand, as well.

Furthermore, the National Assembly highly appreciated the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution, particularly the political and diplomatic offensive in combination with a vigorous military struggle, which has created a position of strength and victory, a firm basis for moving toward scoring new and greater victories in the cause of defending and building the motherland.

In 1988, the majority of the plans were nearly fulfilled or exceeded, particularly in the four economic spearheads. The five economic models our National Assembly adopted at the 15th session have been drawing active participation from local and foreign capitals. Along with this, other sectors are also undergoing changes and are developing. The firm development of villages and communes throughout the country is going hand in hand with the development of real revolutionary forces and the progress made in the ideological and revolutionary position of our masses and people. Organizations of the party, state authorities, front, and mass organizations have been further strengthened and expanded both in quality and in quantity. The firm confidence in the leadership of the party and revolution is further heightened. The awakening spirit and understanding of the right to be the master of the masses and people have been widened because the masses and people increasingly

know how to use their appropriate rights and carry out their duties and obligations to contribute to the task of defending and building the motherland.

By using cooperative measures and combined efforts, along with constantly implementing the policies toward the front and rear battlefields, our armed forces and masses and people have taken over from the Vietnamese volunteer army the task of defending the motherland and revolutionary gains. Although three fourths of Vietnamese volunteer troops have been pulled out in seven troop withdrawals, the military situation in the country remains stable. All this confirms the capability and ability of all of our armed forces, which, with the unending firm and strong backing of the masses and people, are currently becoming a network to check and destroy the enemies with high efficiency. This has clearly reduced the scale and quality of the activities of the enemies, whose internal conflicts are becoming acute. In particular, a tendency demanding that the genocidal Pol Pot regime be prevented from returning to power in Cambodia is emerging throughout the world.

Our firm progress and correct stand have heightened the PRK's prestige in the international arena. In particular, the goodwill statement of the PRK and the SRV on ending the Vietnamese volunteer troops' presence in Cambodia in September 1989 if there is an appropriate and reasonable political solution, has caused major changes in the region, particularly in the relations between Indochina and ASEAN, including those between Indochina and Thailand and between Vietnam and China. This has become a major impetus pushing countries and parties involved to intensify activities toward reaching a compromise which would genuinely benefit the building of Cambodia into a peaceful, independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned country and contribute to changing Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation. The recent fruitful visit of Comrade Hun Sen to the Kingdom of Thailand, in particular, has opened a new important view concerning mutual understanding and trust and good neighborly coexistence. It has created a premise paving the way toward opening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and people of Cambodia and Thailand.

The first National Assembly's 16th session agreed on three key principles. First, the necessity to examine, discuss, and create a new opinion and a new leadership psychology based on the principle of widely expanding social democracy and a genuine sense of lofty responsibility to create conditions for the masses and people to dare speak the truth frankly and express their views to contribute to increasing the leadership efficiency of the party and state. Second, it is necessary to review the methodology of leading and administering the state and society, which from now on, demand a new quality higher than that of previous years based on a new, clear, and scientific work procedure with less bureaucracy but with high efficiency. Third, it is necessary to review and

put forward policies and draft new laws governing every aspect of social life to promote production, serve society, and quickly improve the living standards of the masses and people throughout the country, both materially and morally.

Therefore, to essentially achieve these objectives, it is required that our state authorities, cadres, and combatants appropriately express themselves in accordance with their roles on the basis of genuinely considering the people as the master of the motherland and considering oneself as an absolutely loyal servant of the people. In particular, now as the Cambodian revolution is entering a new historic phase in which Cambodia's own forces have to assume the greatest responsibility, every revolutionary, the entire party, armed forces, and people should constantly increase their will to fight in every field. In the short-term, we should strive to quickly achieve the key tasks of firmly building strong armed forces and building, strengthening, and developing our villages and communes. We should be active in carrying propaganda work and promoting and educating the masses and people to heighten their patriotic conscience and emulate in carrying out the task of defending and building the motherland and energetically building real revolutionary forces to ensure both their quality and quantity. We should cooperate in successfully implementing the first five-year program to restore and develop the socio-economic base set by the party's fifth congress.

In particular, in the light of the 16th session and based on the past 10 years' experiences, upon returning to their localities, National Assembly members should strive to fulfill every revolutionary task assigned by the party and state with vigor and high efficiency to appropriately respond to the urgency of our revolution. In particular, attention should be paid to disseminate and vigorously implement resolutions adopted by the first National Assembly's 16th session aimed at promoting and fulfilling the task of defending and building the motherland.

Party Delegation Visits 4th Military Region
*BK1502070989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Feb 89*

[Text] While attending the recent first regional party of Banteay Meanchey Province, the party Central Committee delegation led by Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee, visited and distributed a number of gifts to cadres and combatants of the 4th Military Region.

On this occasion, Comrade (Chhin Ran), staff of the frontline battlefield of the 4th Military Region, reported on enemy activities in the past period aimed at taking over a number of our important bases and using them as a stepping stone to launch an attack against Banteay Meanchey Province and to serve their psychological war.

The comrade also pointed out the activities of our cadres and combatants which have thwarted the destructive activities and attempts of the genocidal Pol Pot clique to return to power.

Replying, Comrade Sar Kheng highly appreciated the efforts to overcome obstacles of our cadres and combatants in the task of defending the motherland and firmly ensuring safety along the Cambodian-Thai border. Comrade Sar Kheng also pointed out the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution in the past 10 years, particularly the real development of the Armed Forces, which are gradually moving toward assuming themselves the task of defending the motherland and the revolutionary gains. The delegation members chatted to our cadres, personnel, and people to learn about their progress, difficulties, the implementation of the party and state policies, and the local requirements in a number of offices, units, and districts in Banteay Meanchey Province.

Sihanouk Accepts Invitation To Visit Thailand
*BK1502003889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army
of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
14 Feb 89*

[12 February message from His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, in Beijing]

[Text] Esteemed Samdech:

I would like to inform your highness that, in conformity with your order, I have sent a letter to inform His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, that you have agreed to visit the Kingdom of Thailand as president of the Democratic Kampuchea [DK] in April at his invitation.

I have also sent official messages to the foreign ministers of the PRC and the DPRK to inform the governments of the two friendly countries of your resumption of the DK presidency as of 11 February.

Please, Samdech, accept my most respectful salutations.

[Dated] 12 February 1989.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

Sihanouk Interviewed by VOA in Beijing
*BK1502023289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army
of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT
14 Feb 89*

[Excerpts of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's interview with Voice of America correspondent in Beijing—date not given]

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk recently granted an interview to a Voice of America [VOA] correspondent in Beijing. Our station would like to present excerpts of the main contents of the interview as follows:

The samdech said he was eager to see peace, not the protraction of war in Cambodia. However, he continued, peace without independence and sovereignty absolutely could not be accepted. This is the reason that the Cambodian national resistance led by the samdech cannot compromise with the Vietnamese colonialists and their lackeys—the Hun Sen group. The samdech added that the insistence on preserving the illegal Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh and the demand for setting up the so-called national reconciliation council cannot be accepted either because they imply that we still remain lackeys of the Vietnamese. For this reason, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's three resistance forces which will participate in the second Jakarta informal meeting should sustain their position in conformity with Cambodia's spirit of independence.

The samdech said his request for the stationing of the UN international peacekeeping force in Cambodia was to block the Khmer Rouge's return to power and to maintain peace in Cambodia. Vietnam and its puppets' rejection of the peacekeeping force is nothing but an attempt to continue to occupy Cambodia perpetually. The samdech added that the Vietnamese have played tricks with their troop withdrawal, and their announcement that they would complete the troop withdrawal by September of this year was a pure lie. Therefore, he appealed to all the patriotic forces to continue making all manner of sacrifices in the vigorous struggle against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors until they agree to provide a fair political solution to the Cambodian problem, full independence to Cambodia, and the right to self-determination to the Cambodian people to choose a regime they prefer through genuine elections conducted under UN control and supervision.

Sihanouk Thanks Khieu Samphan, Son Sen
BK1502004889 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Feb 89

[“Text” of 13 February message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to Khieu Samphan and Son Sen]

[Text] To His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea and head of the party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK]; and His Excellency Son Sen, DK minister of national defense and deputy head of the DK party:

I would like to express many thanks to your excellencies, as well as to the DK party and the heroic National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK], for your two letters dated 12 February 1989 and for your full support.

I would like to express gratitude to you for your goodwill and all your efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity among the three parties of our national resistance forces and our Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

I would especially like to commend the cessation of the armed conflict between our two armies—the NADK and the National Sihanoukist Army which, under the command of Prince Ranariddh, has made every effort to consolidate the cooperation and unity among the three armies of our national resistance forces.

At present, our country and people are facing a grave danger; that is if one day some foreign powers could force us to accept the unjust settlement of the so-called Cambodian problem—preventing Cambodia from being 100 percent independent, preventing our people from realizing their sacred and inalienable right to self-determination, and preventing the dispatch of the International Peacekeeping Force to Cambodia—our motherland, our nation, and our people would certainly not enjoy genuine peace and sovereignty.

Your excellencies can rest assured that I will continue to lead our Cambodian national resistance to struggle to the end for the total and final victory of our five-point plan.

With highest regards and warmest friendship.
[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, DK president
[Dated] Beijing, 13 February 1989

Son Sann Urges Parties To Compromise at JIM 2
BK1402132289 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Message from Khmer People's National Liberation Front President and Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Prime Minister Son Sann to Buddhist monks and people—recorded; date not given]

[Text] My respects to venerable Buddhist monks; dear compatriots, including those in Cambodia, along the border, at Site II and Sok San camps, and those living abroad: In the past few days, I have noticed that foreign countries and the superpowers were very busy meeting each other, and countries friendly to the Cambodian people all were making joint efforts to help solve the Cambodian problem so that peace in Cambodia can be quickly restored. What I have seen fills me with hope. However, I am also worried. Why? Because I have seen that foreign countries and friends are so concerned with the fate of our country, of the Cambodian problem, and all countries and friends, in ASEAN for example, are seeking a solution to our Cambodian problem, but I am afraid that at JIM 2 [second Jakarta informal meeting] we Khmer might refuse to agree with each other. If we Khmer are sincere toward each other, if we Khmer care about the interests of the Cambodian people, of our nation only, we must agree with each other and join hands in seeking a solution to the problem of peace for Cambodia.

If we Khmer do not think about the interests of Cambodia, if we stubbornly refuse to listen to each other, the big countries and our friends will certainly be fed up. If they are fed up, we will not be at peace and maybe some of us

will start listening to somebody else and start building up forces to attack each other again. If we start attacking each other, then it can be said that we also start breaking our old pledge, for since the beginning we have told the international community that ours is a resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors. The war in Cambodia is a war of all Khmer—including those in Phnom Penh who have also joined the tripartite Coalition Government—to liberate Cambodia. And now, if we fail to compromise with each other at JIM 2 and if one side starts building up forces and the other side starts resisting, leading to a clash, this is a departure from our original goal and would change the scenario of the conflict in Cambodia, turning the liberation struggle into a civil war. The Vietnamese would say that they have not invaded Cambodia, that only the Khmer in Cambodia are fighting each other. We have claimed from the beginning that we have never fought each other, that we are trying to liberate our country from the Vietnamese aggressors.

I want all Cambodian brothers in the four parties to ponder this point well. I asked all compatriots, especially those in the country, to be the witnesses, to help pass judgment on those who go to JIM 2. See who really loves the nation, who accepts the five-point proposal of Samdech Sihanouk, in other words, of all of us in the three parties. Let me stress here: the three parties with Samdech Sihanouk as president of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea occupy a seat at the United Nations with the support of 122 countries. Therefore, I would like to call upon the other side to join us, to come over so that in the future if we succeed in the union, if JIM-2 is a success you can join me in occupying the seat at the United Nations. If you join us, you get recognition, legitimacy, and legality. This is only an aide-memoire. All brothers should think twice about it. See to it that JIM 2 is a success. If it is not, our friends will get fed up, and if they are fed up, in the future I am afraid we might lose territorial integrity and the whole country. All of you must think hard about it. After thinking, you must smooth out the affairs among the Khmer so that Vietnam will have to withdraw its troops quickly. We will call for an international guarantee, especially from the United Nations as Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has already asked the UN Security Council to provide us guarantee [words indistinct] then only will we have full, durable independence.

For example, should there be any party which stubbornly violates this principle and consequently we lose our country in the future that party must be said to have committed the most serious crime. All compatriots are asked to examine the case and pass judgment. I am very hopeful that at this moment anyone who is a Khmer can make use of his common sense, be it a Khmer from any one of the four parties. At JIM 2 all parties must agree with each other, must show to the world that the Khmer now can understand each other, can listen to each other, and can settle the problem in Cambodia by themselves. The dignity of the Khmer is there. I beg all Khmer going to JIM 2 to have understanding for each other so that our

country can become a truly independent and neutral Cambodia with respect for human rights, freedom, democracy like in the Free World, prosperity, and genuine territorial integrity.

Tasks of International Peacekeeping Force Noted
BK1502021089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Station commentary: "The Stationing of the UN International Peacekeeping Force in Cambodia Is Another Important Part of Ensuring the Permanent and Comprehensive Settlement of the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] On 9 February, the three Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea parties approved a document on the modalities for the implementation of Cambodian national leader Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan which clearly emphasized the need for the International Peacekeeping Force of the United Nations [IPKF-UN] to station troops in Cambodia following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops.

The tasks of the IPKF-UN will be:

1. To prevent any Cambodian party from using its forces to abuse the other parties.
2. To prevent the party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] from returning to monopolize the power for itself.
3. To prevent a civil war in Cambodia.
4. To prevent any aggression from the outside against Cambodia and to ensure Cambodia's territorial integrity, independence, neutrality, and nonalignment; contributing to peace in this region.

The world community's IPKF-UN and this body's broad tasks mentioned above constitute another genuine insurance, in addition to the International Control Mechanism of the United Nations, of preventing Vietnam from implanting or hiding its forces in Cambodian territory and from returning to invade Cambodia again. Moreover, this will ensure a genuine Cambodian national reconciliation following the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops.

Therefore, the stationing of the IPKF-UN in Cambodia is another important part of the permanent and comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian problem in contributing to peace, security, and stability in the whole of Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region.

Through this, the questions of the DK returning to monopolize the power or Cambodia posing a threat to the neighboring countries will no longer exist. Therefore, there is no more reason for the Hanoi authorities, who have kept clamoring that they are afraid of the DK returning to power and of Cambodia posing a threat to Vietnam, not to accept the stationing of the IPKF-UN in Cambodia. If they continue to refuse to accept the IPKF-UN in Cambodia, it would mean that their fear of the DK

returning to power or Cambodia posing a threat to Vietnam is just deceitful propaganda and a pretext for Vietnam to invade and continue its occupation of Cambodia. Moreover, their rejecting the presence of the IPKF-UN in Cambodia also shows that they do not want to seriously settle the Cambodian problem politically and that they still cling to their maneuvers on the settlement of the Cambodian problem through a means in which there will be no effective control of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia nor the presence of the IPKF-UN, thus enabling Vietnam to hide its forces, arms, and ammunition in the Cambodian jungle and masquerade its aggressor troops in Cambodia as puppet soldiers to further occupy Cambodia forever in accordance with Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy.

If this occurs, the world community will continue to pressure Vietnam and support the Cambodian people's just struggle to make Vietnam face even more serious difficulties to the point that it is compelled to accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan and really withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with a clear timetable and under a correct and effective international supervision.

Indonesia

Ali Alatas Interviewed About JIM 2 Prospects

BK1502080689 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] The working group of the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] will hold its sessions from 16 to 18 February to prepare the agenda of talks for the ministerial- and faction leader-level, which will be attended by representatives of countries involved in the Cambodian problem. The JIM 2 itself will be held on 19-21 February at Jakarta's Hotel Indonesia.

During an interview with Radio Republik Indonesia this morning, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas expressed confidence that JIM 2 will produce a new accord among the participants, which may lead to the solution to the Cambodian problem. One thing that delights Minister Alatas is the presence of the Khmer Rouge faction at the upcoming JIM 2 because this faction was absent at the JIM 1 [first Jakarta informal meeting]. [sentence as heard]

Commenting on the absence of Prince Sihanouk at the scheduled JIM 2, Minister Alatas said this will cause no problem because he will be represented by his son. Prince Sihanouk's absence at the JIM 2 is caused by his dissatisfaction with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's invitation to a leader of the Phnom Penh regime to hold talks in Bangkok. The talks have even received a positive response from the Soviet Union. Sihanouk's displeasure was reflected in a statement he issued in Beijing to the effect that Thailand had recognized the Cambodian faction led by Heng Samrin and Hun Sen and backed by Vietnam.

A Jakarta daily wrote that Sihanouk's statement could complicate efforts to solve the Cambodian conflict. The daily even asserted that Sihanouk did not seem to appreciate ASEAN's diplomatic efforts, which have been going on for years. The same is true with similar efforts exerted by the PRC, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union. Observers describe Sihanouk as a leader without fixed principles who changes his stand anytime. However, Minister Alatas still believes that Sihanouk can play a key role in solving the Cambodian problem.

Agreement Reached on Concept of Cooperation Zone

BK1302140389 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1200 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Indonesia and Australia have reached an agreement on the single concept of cooperation in the so-called Timor Gap zone. In today's press release, the Indonesian chief of mission in Canberra said the representatives of the two countries, who had been holding talks in Canberra for 3 days, had agreed to present the concept to their respective governments for further study. Certain points not yet agreed upon by both sides will be discussed in the next meeting in the middle of this year.

The agreement already reached includes the coordinate points of the cooperation zone and explanation on the areas which will be included in the cooperation zone.

Inclusion of Timor in UN Agenda Opposed

BK1402154089 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1500 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] Indonesia has opposed the inclusion of the East Timor issue into the agenda of last week's session of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization. Indonesia's opposition against the move was delivered at the opening of the UN committee's special session by Amin Rianom, political affairs counsellor at the Indonesian Permanent Representative Office in New York.

The UN Information Office in Jakarta quoted Amin Rianom as saying that any discussion on the status of East Timor constitutes interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign UN member country. Amin Rianom stressed Indonesia has never failed to inform the UN Special Committee on Decolonization of its continued efforts to develop the country's youngest province. Indonesia has always forged close cooperation with UN agencies to rid East Timor of poverty and hardship, inherited from the Portuguese colonial government.

Minister Speaks on Armament Plant Products

BK1402160789 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
1500 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] The Army Industries Center [Pindad] in Bandung has produced not only armament for the Indonesian Armed Forces, but also commercial goods, which support development efforts toward the realization of the industrialization era in Indonesia.

This was disclosed by State Minister for Research and Technology Habibie when he met with Vice President Sudharmono who visited the Pindad this afternoon. Habibie said Pindad has produced precision machineries to meet the demands of small- and medium-scale industries as well as for the education circle.

Radio Republik Indonesia correspondent Hardianto reported that in his working visit to Bandung, Vice President Sudharmono also commissioned a new shoe-producing center at (Cibaduwud) and presided over a meeting of local officials. The vice president and his wife are scheduled to meet and exchange views with members of (Pasir Jambu) village cooperatives and commission a new mosque tomorrow.

Laos

Cooperation Plan for 1991-95 Signed With USSR

BK1502040989 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*
0000 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] A ceremony was held in Vientiane yesterday afternoon to mark the signing of a memorandum on the first round of Lao-Soviet consultations on the coordination of state plans for the years 1991-95. Signing for the Lao side was Khamchai Souphanouvong, first deputy minister of economy, planning, and finance and signing for the Soviet side was Vsevolod Vasilyevich Prusov, member of the Soviet State Planning Committee.

The memorandum says: The two sides informed each other of the implementation of various measures on consolidating and perfecting the economic management mechanism, in particular in the foreign economic relations sector, in Laos and the Soviet Union. They also informed each other of the progress in implementing the 5-year economic and social development plans in their respective countries.

In the consultations, the two sides jointly discussed long-term orientations and expectations on the development of foreign economic relations between Laos and the Soviet Union. The said orientations and expectations will serve as the basis for the two countries to carry out coordination of state plans and to prepare integrated cooperation projects based on the law defining measures to change, for the better, the economic relations mechanism of both sides. This will create favorable conditions for the two countries to achieve, in depth, all-round cooperation aimed at settling important and urgent problems in the socioeconomic field of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

In this first round of the consultations on the coordination of state plans, the two sides exchanged views on directions for cooperation in the immediate future, in particular cooperation in stepping up the development of key national economic branches of Laos, such as

communications, transport, agriculture, forestry, geological surveys, and mining exploitation, as well as hydroelectric power, public health, the building and training of Lao cadres, and the application of scientific and technical knowledge to the national economic foundations in Laos. To guarantee increasing efficiency in the cooperation, the two sides adopted new principles and forms of cooperation which match the actual capabilities of the two countries. Along with the fraternal assistance, the bilateral and multilateral business relations and cooperation will be broadened on the long-term basis and in the interest of mutual benefits.

The two sides agreed that they will hold further consultations to discuss plans on cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, and technical fields between Laos and the Soviet Union for the years 1991-95.

After the signing ceremony, Vsevolod Vasilyevich Prusov and delegation paid a courtesy call on Sali Vongkhamdao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning, and finance. The guest and the host conversed with each other in a very friendly atmosphere. They exchanged views on ways to strengthen and expand, in depth and an ever more efficient manner, the economic relations and cooperation in the years to come.

Cooperation With Soviet Writers To Increase

BK1502100489 *Vientiane KPL in English*
0859 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] Vientiane, February 15 (KPL)—The 1989-90 cooperation memorandum was reached here yesterday between Lao and Soviet writers.

The signatories were, on the Lao side, Mr Sitaheng Phengmeuang, director of the Publishing House; on the Soviet side, Mr. Y.I. Sorovsev, secretary of the Writers' Union of the USSR.

According to the signed document, experience in the professional field will be exchanged among writers of the two countries.

A press conference on activities of Soviet writers was held at the Soviet cultural centre here yesterday morning.

The delegation arrived here on February 7 and is due to leave here today.

Leaders Greet Iranian Counterparts on National Day

BK1402114889 *Vientiane KPL in English*
0900 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] Vientiane, February 14 (KPL)—Kaysone Phommavan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has sent greetings to H.E. [His Excellency] Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The telegram reads:

"On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the government and the Lao people and on my own, I have a pleasure to convey to you and through you to the government and the Iranian people my warm wishes of happiness and prosperity.

"May the relations of friendship between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Islamic Republic of Iran be further developed in the benefit of the peoples of two countries for peace, stability and social progress in the region and in the world."

In his message to H.E. Seyyed Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR said:

"On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Iranian revolutionary victory, on behalf of the Lao people and the government and on my own, I have a pleasure to convey to you and through you to the Iranian people and the government my sincere congratulations and best wishes of happiness and prosperity.

"May the relations of friendship between our two peoples be further strengthened."

On the same occasion, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and foreign minister Phoun Sipaseut also sent greetings to Iranian Foreign Minister H.E. 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Armed Forces Praised for National Contributions
BK1302154389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Unattributed editorial: "Profoundly Understand and Firmly Grasp Contents and Spirit of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane's Speech"]

[Text] By attaching significance to the consistent building and promotion of solidarity, democracy, potentials, revolutionary characteristics, loyalty, determination to overcome all obstacles, and the spirit of selflessness for national causes and strength of the armed forces during the past 40 years, our party has paid special attention and given top priority to the revolutionary forces. Without strong and durable armed forces loyal and grateful to the people, the Lao revolution could never score any victory over enemies who possess gigantic military might and modern weapons. For this reason, throughout the long period of vehement and gruesome struggle, our party worked out specific ways to build up its and the people's armed forces to fight the enemy armed forces both in time of war and peace. The party has been keeping close watch on every movement, guiding, training, sufficiently providing arms and other necessary items, feeding, and sheltering the armed forces.

Guided and trained throughout the gruesome and uncompromising revolutionary period by our party, our Army has grown bigger and stronger both in terms of quantity and quality and is now being developed into a modern revolutionary army—an effective force for economic construction and national defense and a firm pillar supporting socialist revolution in our country, peace, stability, and tranquility in Southeast Asia and the world.

Throughout the national liberation war and carrying out the tasks of national defense and socialist construction in our country during the past more than 10 years, our armed forces have set brilliant examples in all aspects for the entire party and people; they have made themselves trustworthy to the people; and they are being improved and grow bigger and stronger with every passing day. This has once again proved the correct political and military paths pursued by our party and the wise and effective leadership of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Our entire party, Army, and people are extremely elated by the growth of our Army during the past 40 years. The stability and strength of our armed forces represent our proudest success and victory of the efforts to guide and take good care of the Army during the national democratic revolution period.

However, during the new period of the socialist revolution in our country now and in the future, the tasks and duties of our Army are even heavier than before, for we must concentrate on economic construction and improve our living conditions. It is a new historical period where natural economic production will be turned to commodity economic production. The tasks and duties are heavier than those of other people. In other words, our Army must carry out both strategic tasks of national defense and socialist construction.

Encountering heavy responsibilities on the path to the construction of socialism, strength, and prosperity of the country, our armed forces have come to realize that every experience and capability which has been accumulated and tested in the past are not yet enough to carry out their immediate tasks and duties. Our Army must continue to act as the striking force and further increase its knowledge and potentials. For example, we must maintain economic consciousness while firmly grasping the strategy of turning to the grass-roots and using it as the compass to guide every immediate undertaking of our Armed Forces.

In his speech delivered at the grand rally marking the 40th Lao People's Army founding anniversary, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, our beloved leader and the organizer of every victory of the Lao revolution, praised our Army by saying: Tested and tempered amid the most difficult conditions, our Armed Forces have outstandingly succeeded in carrying out their duties and defeating all the enemies. They have fought arduously and bravely and registered numerous

achievements, building foundations, and engaging in production. Our armed forces, therefore, are worthy to be labeled the heroic Armed Forces of our nation, heroic indeed.

In response to the compliment from our party and confidence and affection of the multiethnic people, our armed forces more vividly than before must demonstrate their determination to carry out political, military, economic undertakings assigned to them by the party and firmly grasp and be imbued with the needs of the country in the new era. Cadres and combatants of the regional and local as well as Public Security Forces and youths in the Army must always heighten their sense of self-vigilance, exert continuous efforts to upgrade all-round quality of the armed forces, pay attention to political and ideological work, upgrade political consciousness of cadres and combatants, diligently train themselves, and promote the fine traditions of the country and party. Party units, leading cadres and commanders of all departments and divisions must firmly grasp and follow the party's lines of national defense and maintenance of all-round public security, promote the party's consolidated strength in political, military, and foreign affairs areas. Only through firmly grasping directions, contents, and spirit of the speech, can we effectively implement every resolution and directive of our party.

Philippines

NDF To Target Americans for Alleged Abuses
HK1502024189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 15 Feb 89 p 6

[By Elmer Cato]

[Text] Angeles City—The communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), saying it would not take "sitting down" reports of American abuses against Filipinos inside U.S. bases, has threatened new attacks on American targets in the country.

"The NDF in Central Luzon will certainly not sit and watch as our people are killed or mauled by fascists and imperialist terrorists," an NDF statement read.

It was the first time the NDF, an alliance of leftist organizations, issued a statement in connection with alleged American abuses against Filipino base workers. Previous rebel warnings were centered on off-base U.S. military operations.

The statement, mailed yesterday to a local newsweekly, followed reports of torture of two farmers and four other base workers allegedly by U.S. soldiers at Clark and Subic bases.

"These incidents not only dramatize the inhuman treatment being afforded to Filipinos inside the U.S. bases but also the continued disregard of such by the Philippine Government," the NDF said.

"In not a few incidents such as these in the bases, the Philippine Government has kept quiet and in fact allowed the perpetrators to go scot free," it added.

Last week, two Angeles farmers, brothers Sem and Fausto Pamintuan, sought the assistance of city officials after American security men inside Clark Air Base allegedly tortured them following their arrest on charges of stealing U.S. property. Both denied the charge.

The NDF also cited the case last month of four workers at Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City who were reportedly mauled by U.S. security personnel while undergoing interrogation. The four were accused of stealing aircraft spare parts from the U.S. naval facility.

"We shall seek justice for our people and punish the enemies in the course of the revolution," the NDF warned.

The NDF also condemned the Feb 8 massacre of 12 people by armed men described by the NDF as "military gangsters" in Guimba, Nueva Ecija.

"We in the NDF Central Luzon believe, however, that this massacre is part of the systematic use of violence by the military to terrorize the peasantry," the NDF stated.

"The political leanings of the killers are just a fortunate scapegoat being used by the military to escape blame," the statement added.

Two women were also raped when a group of armed men swooped down on Barangay Kulong, Guimba, last week. The military arrested the suspects, including a dismissed PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldier, immediately after the incident.

The NDF statements came in the wake of a week-long NPA [New People's Army] offensive that has seen seven soldiers and a businessman killed.

The NDF has previously threatened to attack American targets to protect the country against alleged U.S. intervention.

In October 1987, rebels gunned down three American servicemen and a Filipino-American businessman near Clark in Angeles City.

Laurel Urges 10-Year Phaseout of U.S. Bases
HK1402111189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel called for the gradual phaseout of U.S. military bases in the Philippines over a period of 10 years. At the same time, he suggested to President Aquino that talks be initiated with Washington.

Laurel made the remarks in his speech before diplomats last night. He stated that the government should begin drafting an agreement on the gradual phaseout of the Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. The Philippines-U.S. bases agreement is to expire in September 1991.

The two U.S. bases in the country are used in the defense of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Fewer Foreign Consultations on Bases Urged

*HK1402052789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 14 Feb 89*

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel has urged the government to stop consulting other nations about the future of the U.S. bases in the country. Here is Jojo Ismael with the details:

[Begin recording] In his speech before the Philippine Ambassadors Association at the Manila Peninsula Hotel in Makati, Laurel said the government should stop talking with China, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam about the future of the Subic and Clark bases in the country. Laurel stressed that the country does not need any advice from these countries on the fate of the U.S. military bases.

According to the vice president, these countries were not consulted when the United States and the Philippines signed the 1947 military bases agreement, the 1961 mutual defense treaty, and the 1953 military assistance agreement. He added that, should the Philippines need advice, it should come from Japan, because of its involvement in regional security.

Gorbachev Thanks Aquino for Sympathy Message

*HK1502092189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 14 Feb 89 p 3*

[Text] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has sent President Aquino a letter expressing his "heartfelt gratitude" for the "sympathy and support" she and the Filipino people had given to the victims of the powerful earthquake that rocked Armenia last December.

"In (the) warm response of the Filipinos to the tragedy in Armenia, we saw the manifestation of feelings of friendship and respect for the entire Soviet people," Gorbachev said in the letter, dated Feb. 6.

The letter was delivered by Ambassador Oleg Sokolov to Malacanang last week. Copies of the letter were distributed to reporters yesterday.

Gorbachev assured Mrs Aquino that the support of Filipinos "are reciprocated in our country, where sincere readiness is expressed to facilitate further development of friendly Soviet-Philippine relations."

The letter further said: "The sincerity and warmth displayed by people in all parts of the globe who responded to our misfortune, taking it as their own, fully reflect one contemporary political reality: our world, however enormous and diverse, is at the same time one and indivisible, while the peoples who inhabit it are mutually interdependent and united by common human values."

Governments worldwide including the Philippines had rushed to aid the victims of the earthquake which left at least 70,000 people dead.

Trade Secretary To Visit USSR in March

*HK1302052789 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0500 GMT 13 Feb 89*

[Text] Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr will visit the Soviet Union from March 8-16. His visit aims to open new trade routes to Europe via the Soviet Far East. Concepcion said he will be accompanied by a group of businessmen. Their trip from Manila to the Soviet Far East is expected to encourage business between the Philippines and Europe. The Soviet Union had earlier designated Nakhodka, Khasan and (Grotegopo) in the Far East as free economic zones.

PRC Delegation Negotiates New Trade Protocol

*HK1502040989 Manila BUSINESS WORLD
in English 15 Feb 89 p 1*

[Text] A seven-man delegation from the People's Republic of China led by Chen Zhixiao, ranking official of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, arrived yesterday to negotiate a new trade protocol which will be signed Friday.

The protocol will commit both China and the Philippines to raise the level of bilateral trade from some \$340 million at present to a target of \$400 million to \$450 million for 1989.

Exports

A draft of the protocol calls on the Philippines to export to China: 200,000 to 400,000 metric tons [MT] of phosphatic and compound fertilizer; 25,000 to 60,000 MT of coconut oil; 10,000 to 20,000 MT of bananas;

60,000 to 80,000 MT of copper concentrate; 6,000 to 12,000 MT of copper cathodes; 20,000 to 30,000 MT of chrome ore; 10,000 cubic meters of plywood; 1,500 to 2,000 MT of cashew nuts; 2,000 MT of refined glycerine;

600 to 1,000 MT of wire rods; 1,000 to 2,000 MT of polyester fiber; 3,000 to 4,000 MT of polyester chips; 2,000 MT of coffee; and, still undetermined amounts of construction material, paper, raw sugar, abaca, fruits, PVC resins and medicines.

The Chinese offerings on the other hand include 650,000 to 900,000 metric tons of crude oil and quantities of machinery, electric products, steel, mineral products, rice, soybean and cotton.

Ambiguity

A Foreign Affairs official noted that the true potential of economic exchange with China was not being realized due to "policies which give the impression that our right hand doesn't know what the left is doing."

"We don't recognize Taiwan but we don't restrict Taiwanese from coming in and investing.

"We officially recognize the People's Republic but we classify their citizens as restricted nationals.

"If we don't want to let them in how will they bring in their investment?" the official asked.

"The Chinese are willing to go into joint ventures and the like but we have all these restrictions," he pointed out.

Japan Grants \$120 Million Forestry Loan
HK1302051189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 13 Feb 89 pp 1, 20

[BY Olaf S. Giron]

[Text] The Japanese Government has granted a \$120-million forestry loan, a counterpart fund to the \$120 million earlier granted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to help bankroll the government's reforestation program.

Sen. Heherson Alvarez, chairman of the Senate committee on natural resources said the \$240-million loan from Tokyo and ADB is part of the serious global concern over the vanishing rain forests in the Philippines.

"It is chastening to note other countries are alarmed enough at our grim situation as to put up a P5 billion (the peso equivalent) fund to help in our desperate efforts to plant trees," Alvarez said in a letter to former executive secretary Joker Arroyo, an ADB director who informed the senator about the Tokyo loan.

Alvarez urged the implementing agencies to come up with comprehensive reforestation programs and not merely "charitable projects."

The loan from Japan will be granted by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, one of the multilateral organizations heavily involved in lending to the Philippines.

The Aquino administration has drafted an ambitious, long-term reforestation program that aims to reforest 358,000 hectares of open and denuded land, restoring

about 50,000 hectares of major watershed areas, improving the timber "stand" of 80,000 hectares of second-growth forests, and rehabilitating 120,000 families engaged in slash-and burn farming.

The administration wants to complete the program by 1992, Alvarez said.

He also said the committee is set to pass this week Senate Bill No 917 which calls for a three-year selective logging ban in provinces with acute deforestation problems.

Alvarez said there is a consensus among committee members to report out the bill for floor deliberations. The House of Representatives earlier passed its own version of the selective logging ban.

In a related development, Alvarez called on the world's military and economic superpowers to channel part of their defense budgets to finance an ecological mini Marshall Plan to stave off the worsening environmental problems of the Philippines.

Alvarez said he is preparing a list of urgent environmental projects which could be incorporated under the proposed \$10-billion multilateral aid plan for this country.

World Bank President Arrives for Visit
HK1402100739 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Excerpt] World Bank President Barber Conable has arrived at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport for a 4-day visit to the country. Conable, accompanied by his wife Charlotte, arrived on board Japan Air Lines flight JL741 from Narita, Japan. He told newsmen that he is happy to visit the country upon invitation from the Philippine Government. He also said that the Philippines is one of the World Bank's oldest partners in promoting economic growth, and the first loan for the country's power sector was concluded 30 years ago, specifically in 1957. According to Conable, the Philippine economy has made a remarkable recovery in recent years. [passage omitted]

Satisfied with Philippine Growth
HK1502105189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] President Aquino is scheduled to visit Cebu tomorrow to inspect the province's various livelihood programs. The president informed visiting World Bank President Barber Conable of her tour tomorrow. Sel Baisa for more details.

[Begin recording] According to Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, Conable expressed satisfaction with the Philippines' economic growth and low inflation rate. Conable added that the Aquino government was the main reason for the economic growth.

On the other hand, Aquino told Conable that the Philippines is now a showcase for the restoration of democracy for other countries.

According to Benigno, the president's meeting with the visiting World Bank official was fruitful.

Meanwhile, regarding her visit to Cebu, the president said the province is a model for other provinces due to its rapid economic growth. [end recording]

Debt Panel Submits Revenue Estimates to IMF

HK1502092589 Manila *MANILA BULLETIN*
in English 14 Feb 89 p 25

[By Raul Valino]

[Text] The Philippine debt negotiating panel yesterday presented to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission the country's revised revenue estimates for 1988 and projections for 1989.

The technical committee of the Philippine panel proposed to increase revenue collections to P751.6 billion from the original plan of P741.7 billion (as set out in the medium-term plan prepared by the National Economic and Development Authority).

It was the first formal meeting between the two panels in the resumed talks for a \$1.3-billion loan accommodation the Philippines was asking from the IMF. Conditions attached to the granting of the IMF assistance have not been made public, but judging from yesterday's meeting, approval of the loan would partly depend on how much the government can raise to finance its budget between now and 1992.

Under the framework presented to the IMF mission, the new revenue targets would be 16.6 percent of the gross national product (GNP).

This will be composed of P616.7 billion in taxes and P134.9 billion in non-tax revenues.

Under the previous projections, total revenues were only to amount to P674.1 billion or P539.3 billion in taxes and P134.8 billion in non-tax collections.

Of the upgraded revenue target, the bulk of the increase will be sourced from tariff duty collections. The source (or sources) of the balance is yet to be identified.

The hike in customs bureau collections is planned to be achieved through the following: publication and upgrading of value information; voluntary payments scheme for illegally imported vehicles otherwise known as the "chop-chops"; collection of the suspended payments from copper mining firms; auction of seized cargoes, and court litigations.

Revised Debt Strategy Meets Stiff Opposition

HK1502092389 Manila *MANILA BULLETIN*
in English 14 Feb 89 p 25

[By Ernesto Tolentino]

[Text] A revised economic framework prepared by the Philippine debt negotiating team is meeting stiff opposition from key quarters in government.

The resistance is focused on the framework's plans involving massive cutbacks in government expenditures and introduction of revenue-boosting measures that are expected to further burden consumers in terms of reduced government services and increases in the prices of basic goods and services.

Also of particular concern to some government economic managers and members of the Congress is a provision in the economic plan that seeks to allot more funds for servicing interest payments on the foreign and domestic debts of the national government, while cutting allotments for personnel wages/salaries and maintenance and operations.

The four-year (1989-1992) economic framework was prepared in connection with the Philippines' request for \$1.3 billion in fresh assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), now the subject of the ongoing talks between the Philippine debt and IMF negotiating panels.

In exchange for the financial package, the IMF required the Philippines to come up with a medium-term economic plan that lays down fiscal and monetary targets, including supportive policy measures, for the next four years. The plan is subject to the IMF's approval.

The economic framework prepared by the debt negotiating team, chaired by Finance Secretary Vicente R. Jayme, calls for a P7.1-billion cut in the government's original target of P246 billion for 1989-1992 and, on the other hand, a P10.8-billion hike in aggregate savings (revenues) from the original assumption of P91.7 billion to P102.5 million.

Aid Plan Coordinator Asks for Foreign Help

HK1302120589 Manila *THE MANILA CHRONICLE*
in English 12 Feb 89 p 4

[Text] Chairman Roberto V. Villanueva of the Coordinating Council on the Philippine Assistance Program (CCPAP) told a three-nation conference in Honolulu yesterday the successful implementation of the Multilateral Aid Initiative (MAI) can bring about another "economic miracle in Asia."

Villanueva was the keynote speaker of a Philippine delegation on the second day of the three-day trilateral conference at the Hilton Hawaiian Village in Honolulu Friday. The U.S., Japan and the Philippines took part.

Sponsored by the U.S.-Japan Foundation headed by former U.S. ambassador to the Philippines Stephen Bosworth, it was organized to strengthen the partnership of the three Pacific countries.

Villanueva said that the U.S. aid initiative, which has the support of seven leading industrial countries, can introduce the needed external resources to attain greater political stability and sustained economic growth in the Philippines. The seven countries are Japan, Australia, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Brunei.

Originally known as the mini Marshall plan, the program was relabelled by Washington as the Multilateral Aid Initiative. President Aquino later named it the Philippine Assistance Program.

"Whatever it is called," Villanueva said, "the most important thing to keep in mind is its primary goal, which is to reduce poverty and enable the (Philippines) to gain economic and added political stability."

Although the Philippines registered a GNP growth from a negative four per cent in 1986 to 6.7 per cent last year, Villanueva pointed out that the country still needs the infusion of external funds from its foreign friends to be able to reduce further the incidence of poverty while beefing up its resources.

The Government expects to create from five to six million new jobs.

Villanueva said, "The approach must concentrate on increasing the purchasing power of the majority. These people must be brought into the mainstream of economic activity to improve the quality of their lives."

He also pointed out that the Government's infrastructure program and the implementation of the comprehensive land reform program would cost of \$50 billion, which the country cannot raise by itself.

Villanueva then appealed to "our friends abroad to help mobilize some incremental resources so that democracy can have real meaning and substance for our people."

He said that the CCPAP is tapping the private sector as "the main engine of growth in the economy."

Villanueva said the PAP intends to use foreign assistance "as seed money to fund economically-viable catalytic projects that can channel resources into countryside development and generate employment and livelihood opportunities."

Villanueva reported that President Aquino continued to be highly popular and has provided an atmosphere conducive to swifter economic recovery.

He also cited the joint endorsement of U.S. President George Bush and Japan's Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. They said in their recent meeting in Washington that it was important to support democracy and sustained growth and reform in the Philippines.

Tight Security Planned for Military Ceremony
HK1402092989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 14 Feb 89 p 6

[By D. Pelayo]

[Text] Only the security escorts of the President, the defense secretary and the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff will be allowed to carry their firearms on the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) campus grounds during the graduation ceremonies this week.

Col Marion Lardizabal, PMA operations chief, said strict security measures will be implemented, but he did not say if a red alert shall be imposed inside the PMA grounds.

The security measures at the PMA were announced amidst rumors that right-wing forces are set to launch another destabilization attempt against the government.

AFP chief of staff Gen Renato S. de Villa said last Saturday that military and police forces in Baguio City will be placed on red alert because of the reported coup plot.

Lardizabal said all firearms must be left with the sentries manning the various gates of the academy.

Just before the 1987 PMA graduation rites, a powerful bomb exploded at the campus parade grounds, raging the grandstand. Investigators believed the bomb was intended for President Aquino, who was to address the cadets later.

Lardizabal said alumni are banned from bringing banners "to avoid unnecessary activities that may disrupt the ceremony."

In 1985, members of the Reform-AFP-Movement (RAM), particularly those belonging to Class 1971, displayed a banner saying "We Belong" to show their unity in fighting for reforms in the armed forces.

The members of the RAM later played crucial roles in the February 1986 revolution which toppled the government of then President Marcos.

Earlier rumors which circulated in military and even civilian circles said that a serious destabilization attempt by rightist forces was scheduled during the PMA graduation.

Military Adviser Prefers Regional Peace Talks

HK1302135089 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 13 Feb 89

[Text] Jose Magno, presidential adviser on military affairs, does not believe in the feasibility of new peace talks between the CPP-NPA-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army-National Democratic Front] and the Philippine Government. Instead, he thinks it would be more appropriate to hold peace talks at regional level only.

Meanwhile, Magno does not rule out the possibility of the CPP-NPA fielding candidates in the coming 28 March barangay elections. However, he claimed that the candidates have very little chance of winning in the polls.

[Begin Magno recording in English] It is part of the plan of the CPP-NPA-NDF to achieve a foothold on Philippine policy [words indistinct] parliamentary struggle. Now the people in these barangays should know what they are facing, whether they will be electing officials that would be sympathetic to the other side or not. But given the necessary security, I am sure they will opt for the democratic process. [end recording]

Aquino To Ask Malaysia's Help on Alih Case

HK1302115789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 12 Feb 89 p 1, 5

[By staff members Gerry Zaragoz and Manny Mogato]

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday the Government will seek the help of the Malaysian Government in the hunt for former Pat. Rizal Alih, who led the January 6 takeover of the Regional Command (Recom 9) headquarters in Zamboanga City.

Mrs Aquino however did not specify what kind of assistance the Government would ask from Malaysia, saying the matter is still being discussed by Malacanang and Department of Foreign Affairs officials.

According to Maj. Gen. Manuel Cacanando, commander of the Southern Command (Southcom), Alih is now under the protection of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in Sabah.

"Reports from our units in the field indicated that the MNLF has taken Alih into its fold," said Gen. Renato S. de Villa, armed forces chief. He said he was informed by field commanders in the south that Alih is alive and is now out of the country.

General de Villa also said that the military could not get Alih from the MNLF guerrillas because of an informal ceasefire forged between the Government and the separatist guerrillas two years ago.

He said the military cannot break the truce because it was President Aquino, the commander-in-chief, who forged the agreement with the rebels.

The military, he said, will not resume any offensive against the MNLF, although we have "a number of options in getting Alih back." He did not elaborate.

Cacanando's revelation that Alih is indeed alive was the first time that the military confirmed reports that Alih had escaped from the Recom [Region Command] 9 siege.

It changed earlier positions made by the military that Alih was killed in the 36-hour hostage drama at Recom 9 headquarters. Three days ago, Col. Oscar Florendo, AFP [Armed Forces of The Philippines] spokesman, told newsmen that the military could neither confirm nor deny Alih's death. He said they did not have enough evidence to prove Alih is alive.

The Recom 9 takeover by Alih and his men and the subsequent assault to flush them out resulted in the death of Brig. Gen. Eduardo Batalla, Recom 9 chief, and of Col. Romeo Abendan.

The President also has cleared Generals De Villa, Cacanando and Braulio Balbas of any accountability in Alih's escape.

De Villa and Cacanando were present during the military siege launched by Government forces led by Balbas.

"They did try their best and they took the necessary steps to secure the place," Mrs Aquino said. "However, as we all know, Alih has some friends within the camp who helped him escape," she said.

Ramos Warns Alih's 'Foreign Supporters'

HK1202083889 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 11 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos yesterday hinted there would be adverse consequences in the country's relations with countries or "foreign supporters" that shelter fugitive Pat. Rizal Alih.

Asked at the Senate about reports that Alih would soon be presented in a press conference in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, Ramos said: "Anything is possible. But I think those that would handle him, listen to or pay attention to him should be aware of the fact that he is an accused criminal under the laws of the Philippines...a fugitive."

He added that "foreign supporters" Alih is trying to woo should remember that "there continues to be goodwill, rapport and friendly relations with the country in which he might find himself."

Meanwhile, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa conceded that Alih might be "used" by the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to mouth the oft-made accusation that the Aquino Government is committing genocide against the Muslims.

Among others, Alih has been reported to be in Malaysia and Saudi Arabia following his escape from the razed Regional Command [Recom] 9 headquarters, where he and his followers killed Recom 9 chief Brig. Gen. Eduardo Batalla and Col. Romeo Abendan last month.

De Villa told reporters he was told by a "good source" that the MNLF has changed its mind from refusing to shelter Alih. "Apparently they had a turnaround."

Asked where the military heard Alih was, De Villa only cited Southern Command chief Maj. Gen. Manuel Cacanando's statement that Alih was "out of the country." He declined to name a specific country.

Ramos and De Villa were interviewed before briefing behind closed doors the Senate committee on defense and security on their views on the Zamboanga hostage incident.

Committee chairman Sen. Ernesto Maceda later said De Villa took "full responsibility" for the Zamboanga operation, in response to reports that De Villa's presence had left field commanders unable to maneuver.

2,000 NPA Members, Sympathizers Surrender
HK1402054189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 14 Feb 89 pp 1, 21

[By Chito Parazo]

[Text] Cauayan, Isabela—Support for the communist rebels in Isabela province has declined remarkably as more and more members and sympathizers of the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army (CPP-NPA) are returning to the fold of the law.

Last weekend, a big rally was held in two towns of Isabela to mark the surrender of more than 2,000 members and sympathizers of the CPP-NPA.

In Benito Soliven, 838 surrenderees were presented to Isabela Gov. Faustino Dy and military officials led by Col. Ferdinand Guillermo, 502nd Brigade commander.

Of these surrenderees, three were regular NPA members, 27 couriers (Pasabilis), three subversive mass activities (SMAs), one Militia ng Bayan member, 744 sympathizers, and 60 potential candidates.

In nearby San Mariano town, 1,688 rebel returnees were presented to civilian and military officials.

Of these, four were regulars, 14 couriers, and more than a thousand sympathizers or members of the NPA mass base.

The 41st Infantry Battalion headed by Col. Homer Capulong conducted a 3-day anti-communism seminar attended by rebel returnees and residents of the two towns.

Benito Soliven and San Mariano towns were once heavily-infiltrated and influenced by the communist insurgents.

But since the Army's Special Operations Team launched its operations in the area, support for the CPP-NPA has dwindled considerably.

Highlights of the rally were the mass oath-taking of the rebel returnees who pledged support and loyalty to the present administration and the burning of communist effigies.

In a brief speech, Governor Dy urged the people to reject communism and exhorted them to help the police and military in maintaining peace in the province.

He urged everyone, including the surrenderees, to "give the Aquino administration a chance in all its efforts to have a real and honest democracy."

At the same time, he underscored the importance of bringing the basic needs and services to the people to prevent discontent and dissatisfaction toward the government.

Laurel Seeks More Funds for Navy, Coast Guard
HK1402093989 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 14 Feb 89

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel called for an increase in the budget of the Philippine Navy and Philippine Coast Guard for them to purchase seagoing vessels used to defend the country's territorial waters. He claimed that foreign vessels often intrude into the country's territorial waters because the Philippines does not have sufficient patrol vessels to check such intrusions.

According to Laurel, the patrol of the country's territorial waters is presently undertaken by U.S. forces from Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. The pullout of U.S. bases from the country will leave a large gap in the defense of the country's territorial waters.

Aquino Not To Appoint Caretaker During Absence
HK1502112789 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 15 Feb 89

[Text] President Aquino said there is no need to appoint a caretaker when she leaves the country on February 23. The president will be going to Tokyo, Japan, to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito.

She told newsmen that the same procedure will be followed as has been done in the past when she travels to another country. The president said Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig will be her conduit for whatever messages that are addressed to her.

Mrs Aquino will return immediately after the funeral on February 24 in time for the third anniversary of the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] Revolution.

Ambassador to USSR Tenders Resignation
HK1502110189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Manila, Feb 15 (AFP)—The Philippine ambassador to Moscow has tendered his resignation after the Home Office declared him guilty of irregularities and decided to post him elsewhere, government television said Wednesday.

Ambassador Alejandro Melchor told President Corazon Aquino in a letter that he should be considered resigned 30 days after her planned state visit to Moscow this year, which has not been finally scheduled, the station said.

The station said Mr Melchor appealed to the president to reconsider his case and threatened to file charges against Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus for allegedly violating his rights.

The Foreign Department declined to comment on Mr Melchor's reported resignation.

An investigating board under Mr Manglapus earlier ruled that Mr Melchor should be reprimanded and transferred to another post after subordinates at the Philippine embassy in Moscow filed charges against him.

He allegedly allowed the operation of an unauthorized restaurant at the Philippine embassy, abused diplomatic importation privileges and appointed senior aides without authority from the Home Office.

Mr Melchor is reputed to be one of the country's most seasoned civil servants and technocrats. He has served as executive secretary to former President Ferdinand Marcos and director of the Asian Development Bank.

Soviet sources in Manila said Moscow found the Melchor case "unfortunate" in view of the expanding relations between the two countries.

Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion, who is to visit Moscow in the spring, told a news conference that the Philippines will ask the Soviet Union to expand bilateral trade to 200 million dollars by 1992 and allow Manila to first gain an advantage.

He said the two countries were planning to forge trade, economic, scientific and cultural agreements and create a business council.

"We would like a two-to-one ratio (in the Philippines' favor) initially ... then work toward balance of trade," he said.

Two-way trade totalled 40 million dollars in 1987, with the Philippines enjoying a 13 million-dollar advantage.

The Aquino government is seeking to expand trade and other relations with the socialist bloc to reduce the Philippines' traditional dependence on the U.S. market.

Thailand

No Major Agreements Expected at JIM 2
BK1502013089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Feb 89 p 4

[Text] Thailand and Vietnam do not expect major agreements to emerge from the second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM II] but hope to see some signs that the four Khmer factions will continue their peace talks after JIM II, a Foreign Ministry source said yesterday.

Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co met Director-General of the Political Department M.R. Thep Thewakun in Bangkok yesterday to discuss JIM II, the source said.

Both Thailand and Vietnam agreed that each side must try its best to contribute to the Jakarta talks which open this weekend, the source said.

M.R. Thep urged Vietnam to come up with a more precise timetable for the withdrawal of its occupation troops, saying that their presence in Kampuchea is a stumbling block to the peace effort, the source said.

He told Mr Co that Vietnam's pullout timetable is still vague at present.

Both sides agreed that there might not be enough time at JIM II for all the parties to work out a model of an international control mechanism.

Mr Co also asked M.R. Thep whether Bangkok would agree to host a meeting of the four factions if the question of a neutral Kampuchea remained unsettled at JIM II, the source said.

M.R. Thep replied that Thailand was prepared to do so only upon request and with approval of the four Kampuchean factions and other ASEAN countries.

Sitthi Comments on Prospects

*BK1502013289 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Feb 89 p 4*

[Text] A timetable for the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea will dominate discussions during the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM II], according to Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said the February 19-21 talks would also focus on the cessation of external military support for the factions involved, a cease-fire, an international control mechanism to monitor peace and compliance of agreement by all parties and the formation of a provisional government or a provisional commission of four Khmer factions.

Representatives at the talks will go into detail about how and when the Vietnamese will be pulled out and about measures to monitor the pullout, he said.

Hanoi wanted the withdrawal to coincide with a cessation of fighting and a military aid cut-off, he said. "However, we feel that once Vietnam stops its interference in Kampuchea, the assistance will stop."

While ACM Sitthi did not expect all issues to be settled at JIM II, he said the prospects were brighter than at the first Jakarta session because ASEAN ministers would have a chance to talk to leaders of the three resistance factions.

"And if the four Khmer factions come together for talks at the same time and some compromise—however small—can be worked out, the process in the solution of the Kampuchean problem will move a step further.

"Please not that I use the phrase 'process in solving a problem'. Process means several different stages are involved. It isn't one shot and it is accomplished. JIM is a negotiation process. There may be JIM 3 or 4 and they may involve more countries."

ACM Sitthi said the issues to be tackled involve internal and external aspects. "Some are exclusive to the Khmers while others are problems that involve other countries," he said.

Thailand has strived for a solution to the Kampuchean problem, said ACM Sitthi, and his recent visit to Hanoi had resulted in an understanding with Vietnam on the international control mechanism.

"Given the fact that negotiations have started, any gesture or action by a country which is involved is very important. In practice, we have to consider very cautiously, with the steps and the right timing, to demonstrate attitude, express views in order not to damage the negotiation process which has continued for over 10 years." [sentence as published]

ASEAN and its allies should have a common stand which will speed the solution process, he said.

Thailand was in an appropriate position to assist in working out a compromise among the four Khmer factions as Thailand was instrumental in the formation of the three Khmer factions under the presidency of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

"When the international situation has changed in a way that is conducive to the solution of the Kampuchean problem and that Thailand started contacts with Hun Sen, it will be appropriate for Thailand to host a meeting for the four Khmer factions, if this is requested and if approved by ASEAN," he said.

Whether it will take a long time is a different matter. What is certain is that Thailand will continue to play a constructive role as it has in the past because Thailand is more directly affected than other countries."

ACM Sitthi maintained a "comprehensive" solution was necessary for lasting peace in the region and for the sake of Thailand's. [sentence as published]

A durable peace could not be brought about simply by the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and without a political solution among the four Khmer factions, he said.

Simultaneously with the solution of the Kampuchean problem, ACM Sitthi said the refugee issue should be solved. The refugee problem could be solved only when there is a political settlement in Kampuchea.

The minister attributed the acceptance of a political settlement for Kampuchea by Hanoi and Moscow to the three-pronged measures undertaken by the ASEAN to bring pressure upon Vietnam.

Without the change of attitude by the superpowers on the Kampuchean problem, the efforts of ASEAN and Thailand would not be a success.

Outgoing PRC Ambassador Calls on Chawalit

*BK1502101089 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO
in Chinese 15 Feb 89 p 4*

[Text] Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Dewei yesterday called on General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief and acting supreme commander, to bid him farewell.

Gen Chawalit told reporters after the meeting that he had discussed the Cambodian situation with Ambassador Zhang Dewei. Both held that Thailand and China share a common stand on the Cambodian problem — Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Cambodia as soon as possible and Vietnam cannot decline its responsibility for the Cambodian problem.

Gen Chawalit said that he will ask Chinese Chief of Staff General Chi Haotian, who will visit Thailand between 9 to 10 March, to send a military unit to Thailand to assist the Thai military in digging artesian wells in the northeast. General Chawalit said that the Thai military had already asked Japan, the United States, and Australia's Armed Forces to send their military units to Thailand to help the Thai military dig artesian wells in the northeast because the northeastern area is facing a drought problem and the work on digging artesian wells should be carried out as soon as possible.

Gen Chawalit said that China has agreed to assist the Thai military's Green Northeast project. China will send a team of experts to Thailand next month to cooperate with the Thai side on that project. Gen Chawalit stressed that the Thai military will try its best in carrying out the Green Northeast project so that it can achieve further progress as soon as possible.

All Borders To Be Opened for Log Imports

BK1502010789 Bangkok THE NATION in English
15 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] The government will "open the entire border" to timber from all neighbouring countries to ease the wood shortage resulting from the logging ban nationwide, Agriculture Minister Sanan Khachonprasat said yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Forest Protection Committee yesterday appointed the commanders of the four regional armies to head the forest protection centres in their respective regions.

Sanan said the plan to open all border checkpoints to log imports was approved at yesterday's weekly Cabinet meeting, during which several ministers voiced concern over the skyrocketing prices of domestic wood.

At present, most border checkpoints do not allow wood to pass into Thailand.

The Cabinet decision came four days after Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan declared the government planned to "legalize" the import of logs from Kampuchea.

Thai businessmen have been accused of illegally importing logs from Kampuchea, especially from the coastal province of Koh Kong.

Cabinet sources said the plan was also aimed at facilitating log imports from Burma, including timber from that country's rebel-held areas.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry had expressed concern that the plan might affect Thailand's relations with the Burmese government.

But the sources said most Cabinet members acknowledged that the problem of wood shortages is becoming increasingly serious, and that allowing the importation of logs from Laos, Kampuchea and Burma is an important step to alleviate the situation.

The Opposition has warned that it might take the government to task in connection with rising wood prices when Parliament reconvenes in April.

"It is agreed that we will encourage log imports from Burma without fanfare," one source said.

Eighteen Thai companies have been authorized to fell logs in Burma. But the Karen rebel group has threatened to block the transportation of the wood cut by the companies from reaching the Thai border.

But Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday he did not believe the Karen rebels would take such action. "I don't believe it," he said bluntly when asked for comments.

Sanan admitted that wood prices have risen dramatically because of "hoarders" who speculated on future profits after the nationwide ban on logging was imposed by the government last month.

He said the government is trying to get rid of remaining import restrictions at the border to speed up the importation of logs from neighbouring countries.

Sanan chaired a meeting of the Forest Protection Committee yesterday. He said after the meeting that all committee members agreed that the four regional army commanders should head anti-deforestation campaigns in their areas.

Vietnam

Withdrawal Pledge Not Binding If JIM 2 Fails

BK1502102689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT
15 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 15 (AFP)—Vietnam will not be tied to completing a troop withdrawal from Cambodia by September as it has pledged if talks in Jakarta next week fail, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said here Wednesday.

"If there is no agreement" at next week's informal talks between all the Cambodian factions, Hanoi and non-communist Southeast Asia "we will no longer be tied to

a calendar and it will be for us to decide" when Vietnamese troops leave the country, Mr. Thach said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

If the talks failed "the Vietnamese withdrawal will take place outside the framework of a political solution," he added.

Soviet Troop Pullout From Afghanistan Cited

*BK1402130289 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 14 Feb 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: By now, 30,000 Soviet Army volunteers have withdrawn from Afghanistan according to the plan for the second drive of the withdrawal of the Soviet Army from Afghanistan. Only a limited Soviet Army is now stationed in five provinces in Afghanistan and will withdraw before 15 February 1989. Here is our comment on this event:

Recently, the Soviet Union has tried its best to seek a political solution to the Afghan issue. In late 1988 and early this year, Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze visited Afghanistan and Pakistan to meet all parties concerning to the settlement of the Afghan issue. In Pakistan, the Soviet foreign minister proposed an overall cease-fire in Afghanistan and an end to arms supplies to all warring parties while the Soviet Union will quickly withdraw from Afghanistan. On 15 February, the limited number of Soviet troops stationing in five Afghan provinces will withdraw home, and there will be no more Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The Soviet efforts which are aimed at strictly implementing the Geneva Accord on Afghanistan have won worldwide support and approval and high appreciation. The world public held that this is an act of goodwill demonstrating the Soviet Union's determination to solve the Afghan issue. Together with the efforts of the Soviet Union, the government of President Najibullah has taken concrete steps for the same purpose. On 2 February, President Najibullah called on all opposing groups in the country to observe a cease-fire and sit down at the negotiations. He said: The way to solve the Afghan issue soon is to set up a broad coalition government.

Meanwhile, reports on the recent talks between Pakistani Prime Minister Mrs Benazir Bhutto and her Chinese counterpart brought about new confidence and encouragement for the people. At the talks, the two sides shared the same view that it is necessary to set up a coalition government which may be affected by all party concerned. If events proceeded accordingly, the Afghan issue would be soon solved. However, it is a pity that in recent days Pakistan again launched a big attack on Afghanistan's border provinces and the U.S. Administration again supplied arms to the Afghan rebels to commit more crimes against the Afghan people. On 5 February, they shelled Kabul capital, killing 8 civilians.

Afghanistan has been a hot issue and the world public is wishing for an early solution to this question so that peace and stability can be restored in the region. To meet this target, it needs not only goodwill from the Soviet Union and the government of President Najibullah but also the efforts and unanimity of all parties concerned. It is obvious that the solution of the Afghan issue is now rested on Pakistan and the United States. Foreign observers held that Pakistan and the United States must more actively respond to the Soviet goodwill and join effort with all parties concerned to reach an equitable solution to the Afghan issue.

Article Reviews SRV-Cambodia Cooperation

*BK1202140689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 9 Feb 89*

[Article by Deputy Minister of Communications and Transportation Doan Van Xe: "Cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia in Communications and Transportation and in Postal Service"]

[Summary] Immediately after the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia on 18 February 1979, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation sent "highly qualified and dedicated cadres and workers," as well as "necessary materials and equipment" to help their Cambodian counterparts heal the wounds of war.

First, Vietnamese specialists and workers had to do everything all by themselves. In the meantime, efforts were made to form a contingent of Cambodian specialists and workers who, nearly 3 years later, became more familiar with their jobs and began to share part of the workload. Steps were also taken to gradually shift to the stage of Vietnamese and Cambodian specialists and workers sharing an equal part of their common tasks.

"Ever since 1985, efforts were made to gradually shift the burden to Cambodian specialists and workers and to let their Vietnamese counterparts play a supporting role."

In the past 10 years, some 191 Vietnamese specialists were on work assignments in Cambodia on a long-term basis and 137 others on a short-term basis. Some 67 refresher courses were conducted to help 8,292 Cambodian specialists and workers improve their professional skills. Thousands of Vietnamese cadres, engineers, and workers jointly conducted surveys with their Cambodian counterparts.

All in all, with the assistance of their Vietnamese counterparts, Cambodian specialists and workers completed 24 projects; built or repaired a number of bridges and roads on Highways 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 13; and restored the railway service between Phnom Penh and Kompong Som and Phnom Penh and Battambang.

As far as the postal service is concerned, Vietnam also contributed manpower and material resources to helping Cambodia build an effective postal service to meet national and international demands.

In addition to training and material assistance, Vietnamese specialists also helped their Cambodian counterparts build and develop party organizations and mass societies so the latter can serve as the backbone of all production and business activities of the Cambodian communications and transportation and postal service.

In late 1988, as agreed upon by the two governments, all Vietnamese specialists on long-term work assignments in Cambodia were repatriated.

It is hoped that under the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party's clear-sighted leadership, the Cambodian communications and transportation and postal services will continue to surge forward and meet the Cambodian Revolution's requirements in the new situation.

Refugee Repatriation Pact Signed With UK
*BK0902153989 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT
9 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 9—Acting director of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Le Tho and Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Emrys Thomas Davies) signed here on Feb. 8 a memorandum of understanding on the voluntary repatriation of those Vietnamese who had arrived in Hong Kong of their own accord.

The two sides have reached the following understanding:

—The U.K. side will pass to the Vietnamese side lists of those Vietnamese who wish to return to Vietnam together with their application forms. The Vietnamese side will hand over to the British side lists of people batch by batch who have been processed for repatriation by the Vietnamese Government.

—The Vietnamese side will send three or four officials to Hong Kong to get in touch with those Vietnamese who have applied for repatriation, and will arrange for their return in groups. The Hong Kong side will create favourable conditions for the Vietnamese officials to work, guarantee their safety, and arrange the aircraft to carry Vietnamese returnees to Vietnam.

—The U.N.H.C.R [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] will take part in and finance the repatriation programme with contributions from the British side.

For the time being, the sides concerned are proceeding with the formalities needed for the repatriation of the first batch of about 100 Vietnamese from Hong Kong later this month.

SRV Reportedly To Free 2 Japanese, 2 Britons
*OW1002144789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1341 GMT
10 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi, Feb. 10 KYODO—Vietnamese authorities will shortly release two Japanese and two Britons who were arrested last December for alleged violation of territorial waters in an attempted illegal entry into Vietnam, informed sources here disclosed Friday.

The four, including Takuya Yamamoto, 35, from Osaka and Yoshinori Suzuki, 22, from Sendai, northeast Japan, are likely to be released around February 20, the sources said.

According to the Vietnamese Interior Ministry, the four reached territorial waters off southern Vietnam from Hong Kong aboard Yamamoto's yacht on December 24 and attempted to land without visas.

They were arrested and came under interrogation on spy charges, the sources said.

The four are now under a relatively mild surveillance at facilities in Vungtau, southern Vietnam, waiting for the completion of procedures to leave the country, the sources said.

More Thai Fishermen Released
*BK1402154589 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT
14 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 14—The people's committees of the southern provinces of Minh Hai and Kien Giang have released 591 Thai fishermen who were caught fishing illegally in Vietnamese waters after fining them and confiscating all their fishing boats.

Up to Feb. 14, representatives of the Thai Embassy in Vietnam have received all the 281 men released by Minh Hai and brought them home. The 310 others from Kien Giang are waiting for the Thai side's reception.

French Senate, Assembly Officials Visit
*BK1002075189 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT
10 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 10— Mr. Christian Poncelet, president of the Finance Commission of the French Senate, visited Vietnam from January 23 to 30. He had talks with Hoang Qui, minister of finances; Dinh Phu Dinh, vice-minister for external economic relations; and Lu Minh Chau, general director of the State Bank.

Mr. Jean-Paul Fuchs, vice-chairman of the Cultural Affairs Commission of the French National Assembly, visited Vietnam from January 31 to February 2. He was received by Tran Hong Quan, minister for secondary, vocational and higher education, and Mrs Nguyen Thi Tan, chairwoman of the Cultural Affairs Commission of the National Assembly.

Italian Government Donates Relief Aid

*BK1502102989 Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 15—The Government of the Republic of Italy has decided to donate 400 million liras in sugar, groundnut oil and powdered milk as relief aid to the Vietnamese people in areas struck by natural calamities in 1988.

Nguyen Van Linh Visits Enterprises for Tet

*BK1402142789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 14 Feb 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the Lunar New Year, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh visited two production establishments in Dong Da Ward and Thanh Tri District, Hanoi.

On the morning of 12 February, the comrade general secretary, accompanied by Comrades Pham The Duyet, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, and Tran Tan, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee, and a number of other local leaders, paid a visit to the Binh Thuan production team in Khuong Trung Subward, Dong Da Ward. Elated at and honored by the opportunity to welcome the comrade general secretary, team chief Ta Doan Binh, on behalf of his colleagues, showed the comrade leaders to the various production installations of the team and briefed them on the construction and development of his unit.

The Binh Thuan production team, set up in 1985 with 15 members and an initial capital of 400,000 dong, first specialized in silk and cotton printing and later on branched out to include the making of silk yarn for export. The team now has two production installations with a work force of 80, and a total capital of more than 100 million dong. From carrying out contractual work with raw materials provided by other enterprises, the team has now advanced to the stage of turning out its own products for the domestic market and for export, using raw materials bought by itself.

The comrade general secretary commended the Binh Thuan production team for its efforts and achievements and wished its members greater success in production, thereby creating more products for people's consumption and for export and helping increase the country's revenue in foreign currency.

General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and his party called on the Dumex Corp, an establishment specializing in roofing production which was founded recently and is still under construction on a 10,000-square-meters area in Thanh Tri District. After touring the construction site and viewing the products on display, the comrade general secretary cordially chatted with Director Bach Minh Son and some of the corporation's managers. Dumex

Corp was founded by Bach Minh Son, a former scientist of the Building Ministry, and a number of scientific and technical cadres in response to the party and state's policy on developing production and using the five economic sectors to carry out the three major economic program. The corporation now has a capital of 2.5 billion dong, with nearly (90) percent of it coming from state investment and the rest belonging to private individuals. The corporation has established cooperative ties with fraternal Laos and some other countries.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh welcomed the scientists' efforts to solve the country's current difficulties by seeking an appropriate direction for production and by contributing more energy and intellect to the development of production. He advised the corporation's leaders to pay attention to satisfactorily ensure the interests of the state, the collective, and the worker in production, to make the fullest use of raw materials and supplies available in the country, and to attach importance to the people's demand. At the same time they should develop cooperation with foreign countries and help the locality create more jobs for idled workers in the rural and urban areas. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh also instructed the Hanoi Party and People's Committees to assist the establishment, to create favorable conditions for its development, and to encourage scientists and other intellectuals to bring their creative power into play and to find appropriate production modes to help develop the national economy in keeping with the spirit of the sixth party congress resolution. Finally, he extended New Year greetings to all the cadres and workers of the corporation.

Do Muoi Receives SIDA Delegation From Sweden

*BK1502080189 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT
15 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 15—A delegation of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) led by its general director, Carl Tham, has paid a working visit to Vietnam.

The visit is aimed to make an inquiry into Vietnam's socio-economic situation so as to decide, together with the Vietnamese Government, Sweden's aid to Vietnam in the fields of bilateral cooperation in the 1989-1990 fiscal year and in the 1990s.

While here, the delegation was received by Do Muoi and Nguyen Co Thach, respectively chairman and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Vietnamese leaders highly valued the Swedish great, constant and effective assistance to Vietnam over the past years and expressed their conviction that the multi-sided cooperation between the two countries would further develop.

The delegation had working sessions with various Vietnamese concerned ministries and offices and toured a rural area.

The Swedish head delegate left here today.

Pays Tet Visit to Villages

*BK1402055089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 12 Feb 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the 1989 Lunar New Year of the Snake, Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a Tet visit to cadres and people in Ninh Hiep village of Gia Lam District, and Dong My village of Thanh Tri District in the suburbs of Hanoi.

Chairman Do Muoi commended the Ninh Hiep village party organization and people for having combined agricultural production with the development of industry in rural areas in accordance with the spirit of sixth countrywide party congress resolution.

In Dong My village, Thanh Tri District, Chairman Do Muoi attended the first Spring meeting on the occasion of 200th Quang Trung year. During a cordial talk with the delegates, Chairman Do Muoi welcomed the progress achieved by the village. However, he said, the rate of progress was still slow. He reminded the party organization and people in Dong My village of the need to clearly realize that since their village is small, crowded and situated adjacent to the capital, it is extremely important to determine the guidelines for socioeconomic development.

Besides rice production, it is imperative to pay attention to producing and processing food products for the capital. Chairman Do Muoi urged the party organization and people of Dong My village to carry on renovation in the new year, develop the historic traditions of our ancestors, and build the village into a grass roots installation that is strong and firm politically, rich economically, typical in terms of social work, and attractive for tourists.

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